

## Bomb explodes in Damascus

LONDON (R) — A bomb exploded in central Damascus Wednesday, causing casualties and damage, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported from the Syrian capital. The agency, received in London, said "agents of the Zionist enemy" had planted the bomb in a shop in a 10-storey building close to the Syrian News Agency offices. It said rescue teams were immediately sent to the scene but there were no precise reports on the number of casualties or the extent of damage.

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## Austrian church to set up hospital

VIENNA (R) — Austria's Roman Catholic Church said Wednesday, it would set up a new hospital in Jerusalem next to one closed by Israeli police earlier this week. The Austrian Catholic News Agency Kathpress said. Cardinal Franz Koenig, Austria's Catholic Church primate, said plans for a 20-bed hospital on the premises of the Austrian Hospice had been submitted to Israeli authorities for approval. The hospital, which is to treat patients of all religions, would be run under church auspices, he added. On Monday, Israel evacuated a Palestinian hospital in the Austrian Hospice and moved the 30 patients to a Jewish clinic. The Hospice, owned by the Austrian church and rented to Jordan, has been controlled by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war. Cardinal Koenig announced the plan after talks here with Minister for Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an.

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## King congratulates Swiss president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday a congratulatory cable to Swiss President Leon Schlumpf on the occasion of Switzerland's National Day. In his cable, the King wished President Schlumpf health and happiness and the Swiss people further prosperity and progress.

## Iraq opens \$1.5b water project

BAGHDAD (R) — A \$1.5-billion project to supply drinking water to Baghdad was inaugurated by Vice-President Taha Muhiuddin Maarouf. The project, built by Continental Construction Private Limited of India, will supply water from the Tigris River through a network of 800-kilometres pipeline to east Baghdad and parts of the western suburbs.

## Three die in Tehran bomb

NICOSIA (AP) — Three people were killed and another 17 wounded by a time-bomb that exploded in Tehran on Wednesday, reported IRNA, the official Iranian news agency. The blast damaged three shops and two parked automobiles, shattering windows within a radius of 120 metres, added the agency, monitored here. IRNA said the bomb, estimated to contain 10-15 kilos of explosives, had been concealed in a heap of garbage on a sidewalk on 15th Khordad Street in the downtown sector of Tehran. This was the second bomb blast in Tehran this week.

## U.S. Congress approves aid bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. House of Representatives approved and sent to President Ronald Reagan Wednesday a two-year foreign aid bill authorizing \$12.7 billion in foreign assistance aid for each of the next two years. The compromise bill, approved 262-161, also includes \$1.5 billion in immediate emergency aid for Israel and \$500 million for Egypt, and provides for the resumption of direct U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua. The Senate on Tuesday approved by voice vote the final version of the aid bill worked out by Senate-house negotiators who reconciled hundreds of differences between the versions of the legislation adopted earlier by the two houses.

## Israelis adopt anti-racism bill

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's parliament Wednesday banned from elections any political party advocating racism, in a bill aimed at stopping Jewish extremist Rabbi Meir Kahane from running in the next national ballot. In another move aimed against Kahane, who has both U.S. and Israeli citizenship, the house passed a bill requiring its members to relinquish non-Israeli citizenship. Kahane is the only Knesset member with dual citizenship. He has refused in the past to give up his American passport, saying he believed U.S. authorities would not allow him into the United States without it.

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# Proposal for summit gathers more support

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A Moroccan proposal to convene an extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca on Aug. 7 gained more support Wednesday as Iraq and Sudan officially declared they will attend.

Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the United Arab Emirates have already declared they will take part in next week's meeting.

Two Arab countries, Algeria and South Yemen on Wednesday voiced strong objections to the summit and indicated they would not attend.

PLO officials in Amman told the Jordan Times that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat will arrive in Amman later this week to "coordinate with His Majesty King Hussein in preparations for the Casablanca conference."

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein announced his country's positive response to the Moroccan call but did not say whether he personally would head his country's delegation to the summit.

President Hussein said that he would do so "on conditions on the battlefield allowed."

In Sudan, the three-month old government of General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab also announced Sudan will attend the Casablanca conference.

The new Sudanese government, which took over the country after toppling Jaafar Numeiri in a coup last April, has improved ties with Libya and at the same time maintains good relations with Egypt.

Algeria, a key Arab country, however, indicated Wednesday that it would not attend the summit. An editorial in the French official daily Al Moudjahid strongly criticised plans to convene the summit saying that it would "only accentuate Arab divisions."

Algeria, which has not so far allowed its close ties with Syria to affect its Arab relations, has always maintained that it was against "policies that would increase Arab divisions." Last November, Algeria refused to host the Palestine National Council (PNC) when Syria and Syrian-backed Palestinian factions objected.

South Yemen, another close ally of Syria and Algeria, also said it will not attend the Casablanca summit.

(Continued on page 5)

## Unknown number of Israelis killed in suicide car bomb

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A young suicide bomber Wednesday rammed his explosives-laden car into an Israeli patrol in South Lebanon and Lebanon's Syrian Nationalist Social Party (SNSP) claimed responsibility for the attack, which it said killed 25 Israelis.

Reports from the site of the attack, the Amoun village in Israel's self-styled "security zone" in South Lebanon, said an Israeli major was among the dead. It was not possible for reporters to ascertain the actual number killed in the early dawn attack, the latest in a series of resistance attacks mounted by Lebanese organisations.

The SNSP said in a statement that 22-year-old party member Ali Ghazi Taleb rammed a Mercedes rigged with explosives into an Israeli patrol, killing more than 25 soldiers, including a captain.

It said the attack, the third on Israeli forces this month claimed by the SNSP, was carried out "in the name of captured hero Habib Al Shartouni."

Shartouni is in custody in Lebanon accused of assassinating President-elect Bashir Gemayel in a bomb blast in 1982, shortly before he was to take up the presidency now held by his brother Amin.

Beirut Radio said an Israeli major was among three dead soldiers airlifted from the town by Israeli helicopters.

Eyewitnesses earlier told the AP three Israelis and five Lebanese were killed and several people wounded.

But the Israeli army said only two soldiers were slightly wounded and two Lebanese killed, including Taleb. Israeli casualty reports from earlier bombings have consistently been far lower than those reported by Lebanese guerrillas groups.

Lebanese security sources could not ascertain Israeli casualties because Israeli troops had sealed off the area.

The village is inside a border (Continued on page 5)

## Franjeh and Hobeika bury hatchets and meet

BEIRUT (R) — Two powerful Christian leaders Wednesday moved to bury their differences and help re-unite Lebanon's divided Christians after Syria delivered some 40 tanks to Shiite Muslim militiamen in Beirut.

Former President Suleiman Franjeh, a bitter foe of President Amin Gemayel, held talks at his northern stronghold of Eshdeh with the chief of the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia, Elie Hobeika.

Political sources said the meeting was the most significant development within the Christian community since Samir Geagea led a "Lebanese Forces" revolt against Mr. Gemayel last March, forcing him to shelve Syrian-initiated peace efforts.

Mr. Franjeh, 75, who returned Tuesday from talks in Damascus on moves to relaunch a national reconciliation peace process, had refused to deal with the Lebanese Forces since they massacred about 30 people at Eshdeh in June 1978, including his son Tony.

Karim Pakradouni, a senior "Lebanese Forces" official, said Wednesday's 2½-hour meeting marked a "real unification of Christian ranks."

It came less than 24 hours after 46 Soviet-made tanks were handed over to the Shiite Amal militia in Beirut, strengthening its bargaining position in any resumption of Christian-Muslim reconciliation talks, political sources said.

Amal said it had passed the T-54 tanks on to the army's Sixth Brigade, with which it has had close ties since a militia takeover of west Beirut in February 1984. The Defence Ministry has so far declined comment.

In a dispatch from Aden, the Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) quoted a Foreign Ministry statement as saying that "it is fruitless to hold an extraordinary summit."

Over the past year, South Yemen had launched numerous efforts to reconcile Syria and Mr. Arafat and criticised Syrian-backed Amal Shiite militia men for attacking Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut in May and June.

South Yemen became the third country after Syria and Lebanon to officially announce that it will not take part in the extraordinary summit.

According to well-informed Arab diplomats in Amman, the Algerian position on the summit has been "fluctuating" between voicing reservations and a complete boycott.

Three weeks ago, after a short visit by Mr. Arafat to Algiers, Arab diplomats had said that Algeria was ready to send a low-level delegation to the summit. The diplomats told the Jordan Times Wednesday that the Algerians decided two weeks ago to boycott the summit, then scheduled to convene on July 29.

The PLO, which expresses strong interest in Algerian presence at the summit, indicated Wednesday that it would not abandon efforts to talk the Algerians into attending the summit in one form or another. According to

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The village is inside a border (Continued on page 5)

## Israelis continue arbitrary action in Nablus

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities Wednesday pressed on with arbitrary measures against inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Nablus following the killing of an Israeli soldier and the death of two Palestinians whom the Israelis claim were killed when a bomb they were assembling exploded.

On Tuesday the Israeli authorities imposed a curfew in Nablus and on Wednesday carried a house-to-house search for a Palestinian who, they contend, shot Albert Bucheris near the town on Tuesday.

The tension was triggered last week when two Israeli teachers were found dead in a cave near the northern town of Afoula and Jewish extremists, accusing Palestinians from the West Bank of the killing, attacked Arab labourers and hurled stones at Palestinians in Afoula and neighbouring towns.

Nablus is the highest Arab city located close to the green line which separates Israel from the West Bank and reports said that both the Israeli authorities and Jewish extremists "have been launching a vengeance campaign against the city's inhabitants."

Israel has already closed down Al Najah University in Nablus



His Majesty King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein hold talks in Baghdad on Wednesday (Petra photo)

## Rifai: 5-year plan should focus on cooperation with other Arabs

Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday stressed that Jordan's 1986-1990 five-year plan should focus on increasing cooperation between Jordan and the Arab countries over various aspects of socio-economic, political and security issues.

"The development plan should address the organic relation which binds Jordan to its Arab brethren in order to achieve the ultimate goal of cooperation," he said.

Mr. Rifai, who was addressing members of 22 different committees involved in drawing the five-year plan, outlined the country's policies and objectives which it hopes to achieve through the plan.

Mr. Rifai said Jordan has given due attention to its national security which is directly linked to Arab World security since "the country believes that true development cannot be achieved unless there is security and stability of both the country and its citizens."

Mr. Rifai said his meeting with the committees "was an actual interpretation of the government's policy which believes in the necessity of involving the largest number of qualified and professional economists, sociologists and scientists in matters as serious as the development plan."

The prime minister urged the committees to consider the global economic research while preparing the plan.

Following are guidelines laid down by Mr. Rifai to the committees in preparing the five-year plan:

Jordan has its own ideological, historical and cultural heritage

(Continued on page 3)

which the development plan should stress. In this matter, we should be guided by directives of His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Jordan, due to its strategic geographical location and despite the fact that it has been implementing consecutive development plans, still dedicates a large amount of its revenues to secure its national security, which is organically related with regional security. Therefore, the country's achievements in development should be given high priority as security and stability is only achieved through development plans.

The plan should focus on broadening the country's economical productivity base to generate development possibilities for the present and future.

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## Iraqi president sees no military solution to war

KUWAIT (AP) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was quoted Wednesday as saying that he was convinced that the superpowers did not want either Iraq or Iran to win the Gulf war.

He also predicted that the war, now in its 59th month, will go on until one side achieved its aims, accusing Iran of trying to occupy Iraq so it can use the country as a bridgehead to occupy the entire Arab Gulf region.

"Iraq is fighting to prevent this. When one side achieves its goals, then the war will come to an end," President Hussein told the editor of the daily Al Seyassah, Ahmad Jarallah, in an interview conducted in Baghdad.

"Technically speaking, the war may also end by one side achieving a military victory and occupying land of the other. But this is practically impossible. What is realistic is the first alternative — one foiling the aim of the other," he said.

"When one side fails to achieve its goals through the war, it means defeat."

"A military defeat is not necessary, but if the goals are not achieved, this will reflect itself on every Iranian soldier and every Iranian citizen," he said.

"The head of the Iranian regime would issue a direct or indirect fatwa (religious edict) halting the war, once he determines that its continuation would be harmful," the Iraqi president said.

"Already the Iranian willpower has weakened with a large segment of the Iranians losing faith in (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini's policy in the war and otherwise," he said.

"We are convinced that the superpowers do not want either side to win a military victory, and Iraq is not interested in a military victory which means expansion at Iran's count, but desires peace," he said.

Reiterating Iraq's desire to end the war, the Iraqi president said "beginning with myself, down to the youngest Iraqi child, no Iraqi wants the war and we'd hope it come to a halt tomorrow."

He accused Iran of launching terrorist attacks to destabilise the Gulf region once it failed to realise its military objective.

An end to the war would not necessarily mean an end to the terrorism, he said.

## King, Iraqi president discuss summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein paid a brief working visit to Iraq on Wednesday during which he held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the current Arab situation in general with all its regional and international dimensions, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The talks also dealt with subjects to be discussed by the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held on Aug. 7 in Casablanca, Morocco, and ways of making the conference a success to rebuild joint Arab action to serve the higher interests and national goals of the Arab Nation, Petra said.

Also discussed by the two leaders were the Iran-Iraq war, bilateral relations as well as ways of bolstering Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation. Attending the talks were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassam.

The Iraqi side to the talks included First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and Presidential Office Chief Director Ahmad Hussein.

The Jordanian and Iraqi leaders were among the first to support the call made by Moroccan King Hassan for the summit gathering on Aug. 7 to discuss the Palestinian problem and means of unifying Arab ranks.

King Hussein has announced he will lead Jordan's delegation to the summit conference while the Iraqi president said if the developments on the warfront with Iran permitted, he would represent his country.

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CEROLL  
Budapest  
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## Queen Noor presents gifts to Jerash Festival contributors

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday awarded gifts to members of the various committees and local troupes which participated in the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

During the ceremony, which took place at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) in Amman, Queen Noor, who is the chairperson of the Jerash Festival Higher Committee, awarded the festival shield, festival flags and special gifts to more than 100 participants in appreciation of their outstanding help, commitment and support which led to the success of the festival.

The festival's director, Dr. Mazen Armouti, said that the Fourth Jerash Festival was a success due to its qualitative developments which were witnessed through the festival's organization, programming and services.

Dr. Armouti also paid tribute to

the various parties which were involved in the festival and he pointed out the services and help which were offered by Yarmouk University, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Jordanian Armed Forces, the RCC and the Ministry of Information, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities.

"Five years have passed since the festival first started in 1981 and during that short period, the event has managed to become a cultural landmark in Jordan", Dr. Armouti added.

The 16-day festival attracted more than 120,000 spectators and visitors and increased the festival's income by 30 per cent, compared to last year's event. Dr. Armouti had earlier described this year's festival "as the best".

The Jordan Press Foundation, which publishes the daily newspapers Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times won the festival's shield for its efforts in covering and promoting all the cultural and artistic aspects of the festival.

## Researchers uncover second cache of 'Ain Ghazal statues

AMMAN (J.T.) — A second major cache of some of the world's oldest statues was uncovered this summer at the Neolithic village of 'Ain Ghazal, it was announced by Dr. Adnan Hadidi, director-general of the Department of Antiquities. The new group of plaster statuary, which dates to approximately 6,000 B.C., contains a minimum of 11 statues and busts, some of which are in a remarkably good state of preservation.

The find was one of the results of the fourth season of archaeological excavations at 'Ain Ghazal, located on the north-eastern edge of Amman, co-directed by Dr. Gary O. Rollefson of San Diego State University and Dr. Alan H. Simmons of the Desert Research Institute of the University of Nevada. The work was sponsored by the Department of

Antiquities, the National Geographic Society (USA), and San Diego State University.

The new collection of statues is very similar in style and technique of manufacture to the cache discovered in 1983 at 'Ain Ghazal. The careful disposition of the objects in both collections emphasizes the importance of such creations in the ceremonial and religious lives of the ancient inhabitants of this important early farming community.

The statues will be sent to the Institute of Archaeology laboratory in London for conservation and treatment before being returned to Jordan for display in the near future.

A full report on the excavations and finds at 'Ain Ghazal will appear in the Jordan Times next week.

## Rifai outlines goals

(Continued from page 1)  
sent and future generations. Therefore, the country should protect its mineral and natural resources as well as its economical establishments.

Jordan's educational policy, which is constantly developing, will secure a large number of professional academics and a high quality labour force. Therefore, the new national economy plan should consider new job openings to accommodate the increase in specialized labour force.

Justice is the basis for true belonging and the plan should aim at distributing the gains of development equally throughout all social strata.

Equal development opportunities should be spread throughout the entire Kingdom in terms of developing local communities, offering new job opportunities and improving living standards to curb emigration.

The Kingdom's economical and financial policies are based on free economy and personal initiative and therefore, development is a joint effort of both the private and public sectors.

The plan should outline the proper roles of these sectors. The public sector should be involved in drawing up economic plans which should be carried out by the private sector.

The plan should also define the role of the public sector in the private sector.

True development can not be carried out perfectly if qualified staff are not available. Therefore, the plan should care for administrative modernisation to upgrade the qualifications of the administrative departments on both the public and private levels.

Mr. Rifai expressed hope that the committees concerned in drawing the new plan will evaluate the 1981-1985 five-year plan in order to avoid repetition and negativity and create a more comprehensive development programme.

"I hope that objectivity, constructive criticism and the feeling of responsibility will dominate your preparations and discussions", he told the committees.

During Wednesday's meeting, Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour outlined the preparations, field surveys and researches which have been already conducted to estimate the country's needs during the next five-year plan.

Dr. Nsour announced that the new plan will be ready as of mid-October and it will contain regional and sectoral plans which will address the entire socio-economic situation and the country's aspirations.

The minister stressed some points which, he said, should be considered while preparing sectoral plans covering the labour market, the slow economic growth and the lack of new job openings etc.

"A surplus in labour supply will be evident in the coming years as

women's participation in labour force and the number of graduating students is alarmingly increasing," he said. "It is also expected that a lot of Jordanian labourers working abroad will return since bad economic conditions prevail in the countries where they work", he said.

Dr. Nsour urged the involved committees to choose projects which could "absorb the increased labour force and pay high wages."

Dr. Nsour pointed that the country should depend more on its national revenues to finance the plan rather than foreign loans.

"Jordan's debt bill is very high," he warned. The minister also underlined his ministry's role in coordinating between the government and sectoral committees as well as Jordan's experience in regional plans which were carried out in the Jordan Valley, in Aqaba by the regional authority and regional plans to be carried out such in Amman and Karak.

## U.S. agency extends \$17m for highland development programme

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement for the highland development project was signed at the Ministry of Planning Wednesday between the Jordanian government and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Under the agreement USAID will offer a \$12 million grant and \$5 million loan to the project. This will be a primary contribution from the total contribution by the U.S. side which is expected to reach about \$27.5 million.

The project aims to develop agriculture in the highland areas of Jordan by planting fruit trees and cultivating field crops and pastures. This is to be done through the provision of agricultural research and extension equipment, offering the necessary services to farmers such as applied agricultural techniques and machinery as well as drawing up practical training programmes for farmers on the use of these techniques. These techniques are intended to increase the production of cereals, legumes, fruit and animal wealth in the rainfed regions.

The total cost of the project, which is expected to take seven years to complete, is about \$62.3 million of which \$34.8 million will be contributed by the Jordanian government while \$27 million will be the total contribution from the American side; \$20.7 million of this will be in the form of grants and \$7 million is in loans.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour on behalf of the Jordanian government and by U.S. Ambassador in Amman Paul Becker and USAID Director Gerald Gower.

## PSD to set up complaints, suggestions office

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali has ordered the establishment of a special legal affairs office at the PSD which will receive and look into citizens' complaints and suggestions.

PSD sources said that the new office aims to serve the public and prevent any prejudice or offences resulting from wrongful behaviour by any public security employee.

The sources affirmed that any true complaint will receive the attention of PSD officials provided that the complaint is written clearly and accurately and that members of the public write their name and address so that they may be contacted easily.

The PSD requested the public to be objective and honest when submitting their request or complaints and to send their suggestions to Post Office Box 935 — Legal Affairs Department.



## Jordan marks Queen Zein's birthday Friday

AMMAN (Petra) — On Friday, Jordan will mark the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Zein Al Sharaf, the Queen Mother. On this occasion the Jordanian people congratulate Her Majesty and proudly remember her sacrifices through the past years. Her Majesty has shown the noblest sense of motherhood, and sacrificed her entire life for her eldest son His Majesty King Hussein, her two sons Prince Mobammad and Prince Hassan, the Crown Prince, and Her Highness Princess Basma, bringing them up the Islamic, Arabic and Hashemite way. The outcome of the Queen Mother's correct upbringing of her sons can be seen in the wise leadership of King Hussein.

The Queen Mother has also been the leader of the women's movement in Jordan and a pio-

neering defender of women's rights. Queen Zein has participated dynamically in the invigoration and development of social and humanitarian services through her continuing support to charitable and voluntary societies.

In 1944, the Queen Mother presided over the first women's society in Jordan, the Jordanian Women's Federation, and later chaired the "Women's Solidarity Society" in 1952. The Queen Mother founded the women's branch of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society in 1948 and laid down the cornerstone of the Red Crescent Hospital in 1952. The Queen Mother also presided over the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and gave her constant attention and support to Umm Al Hussein Charitable Home.

## Government approves new Indian envoy to Jordan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Foreign Ministry on Wednesday formally announced the government's agreement to accept Mr. Gurucharan Singh as the next ambassador of India to Jordan.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which carried the announcement, did not say when Mr. Singh is expected to assume office in Amman, but it is believed that the career diplomat is due in Amman in the next four months. Mr. Singh, who currently serves as India's high commissioner in Accra, Ghana, replaces Mr. Pyare Lal Santoshi, who served as Indian ambassador to Jordan since January 1983.

Born in 1939 in central India, Mr. Singh joined the Indian foreign service in 1964 after obtaining a masters degree in political

science from Delhi University. He served the Indian diplomatic missions in Algeria, Italy and Ethiopia before being assigned as the head of the Africa desk at the Foreign Ministry.

## Senate condemns acts of terrorism, aggression

### Upper House sends cables to King, APU

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) has strongly condemned acts of terrorism committed by "certain Arabs" which are spearheaded against Jordanian diplomats, embassies and establishments abroad.

In a message addressed to the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) and signed by Senate Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, the Senate emphasized that "these sinister crimes," which are being carried out with alarming regularity, indicate that the perpetrators of such crimes commit aggression as part of a pre-planned plot. Therefore the message called on pan-Arab organisations and institutes to voice their condemnation of such assaults and to do all in their power to eliminate aggression and terrorism from the Arab World before "it is too late to contain."

The message said that seven Jordanian diplomats have been killed in the course of their duty. The latest crime was carried out against the first secretary at the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, Ziad Al Sati last week.

Aggression was also directed against Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, in the form of attacks on regional offices in some capitals in addition to the hijack and destruction of a Jordanian aircraft in an Arab capital, the message said.

Jordan which bases its stands and policies on the holy religion of Islam and on Arab traditions and

heritage, is confident that this message will be of great concerns to Arab countries, it said.

In another cable sent to His Majesty King Hussein, the Senate speaker strongly condemned the assassination of the late Ziad Al Sati.

The cable, which was sent following recommendations by Senate members during Tuesday's session, voiced the Senate's full support for King Hussein's wise policy which they said is devoted to serve Arab causes and to defend the stances and interests of the Arab Nation.

The Senate said that it would spare no effort to call on all Arab parties which are interested in protecting the principles of Islam, Arab traditions and humanitarian values in order to put an end to the "continuous plots" against innocent people.

## Abu Joura calls for Red Cross efforts to reopen Hospice Hospital

AMMAN (J.T.) — President of the National Jordanian Red Crescent Society Ahmad Abu Joura Wednesday deplored Israel's closure of the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem and said that the hospital should remain open to provide medical services to the inhabitants of the occupied territories.

Dr. Abu Joura's views were contained in a cable he sent to Mr. Alexander Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). He urged the Red Cross to take measures to ensure the implementation of Article 56 of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning territories under occupation.

Jordan has urged world organisations and Western nations to exert efforts to halt the Israeli measure. Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an arrived in Vienna Tuesday for talks with the head of the Roman Catholic Church over the closure of the Hospice Hospital which was

set up by the Austrian church.

The Austrian Catholic news agency Kathpress said Austria's Roman Catholic Church primate, Cardinal Franz Koenig, was to discuss the issue in the next few days with Mr. Kana'an.

### Israel rejects Austria's protest

Israel has rejected Austria's protest against the closure of the hospital, an Israeli official said Wednesday.

Israeli Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kinche Tuesday met Austrian Ambassador Otto Pleinert and said Austrian criticism of the closure interfered with "internal Israeli affairs", according to the official. Israeli authorities moved the Hospice Hospital's Arab patients to a Jewish hospital on Monday.

An Austrian embassy spokesman said in Tel Aviv Mr. Pleinert handed Mr. Kinche a letter criticising the closure for eliminating an Arab institution in

East Jerusalem and appealed for its reopening until all sides agreed on a solution.

The Israeli official said Mr. Kinche refused to accept the letter but the Austrian spokesman said the Israeli director-general had kept the communique.

The protest note said the Austrian government learned of the closing Monday with "great dismay and shock."

"The Austrian government protests against the way the Israelis proceeded," said the note. "Israel has removed another element of the Arab presence in Jerusalem with the closing of the hospital."

"In this connection, the federal government notes that it considers the expansion of Israeli legal authority to the whole city area of Jerusalem as an act contrary to international law," said the note.

Austria "remains of the view that Arab Jerusalem too belongs to the area that Israel occupied in the June war of 1967 and continues to occupy," the note said.



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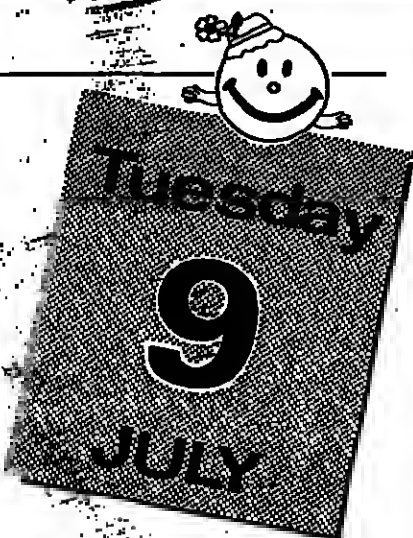
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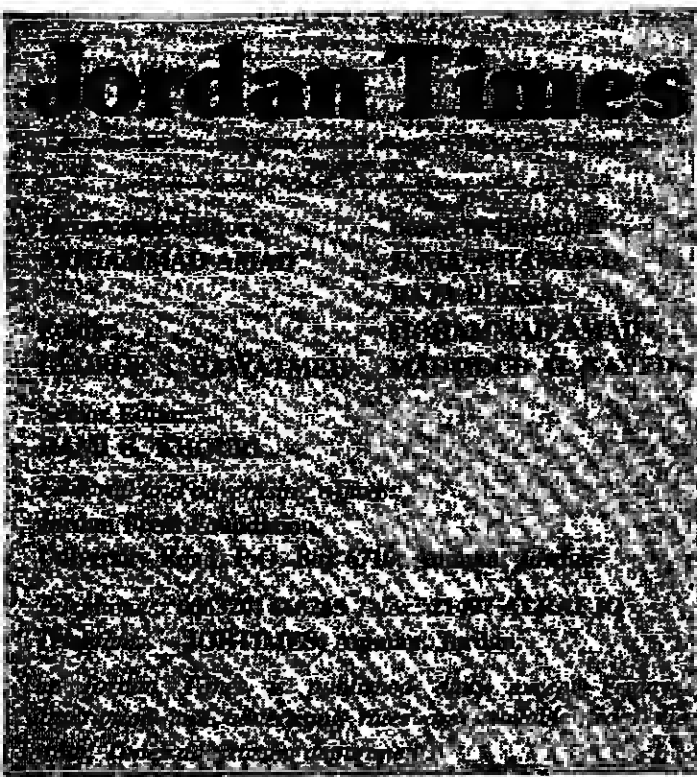
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## Old-age struggle persists

WITH what one European writer called "settler mentality", the early Jewish settlers in Palestine would argue with Herbert Samuel, the first British commissioner, that the British were not being forceful enough with the Arabs, on the ground that "as a minority (then) the Jews could not afford to be democrats." In 1921, the leaders of the Jewish settler community, according to one account, wrote to the high commissioner demanding that Britain should remain faithful to the letter of the Balfour Declaration and stating that this promise "did not allow for any number or incidental interests of the present population of the country" to affect the Zionist demand for a national home. Indeed, the Zionist leaders' opposition to Herbert Samuel centred on his belief that Arab hostility (towards the Jewish settlers) was the expression of a deep-seated national movement.

This, according to the same account, the Zionists refused to admit, since it would confer on the Palestinian movement at the time a measure of legitimacy and would cast doubt on the Zionist claims to Palestine. The Zionists preferred to portray Palestinian resistance to their designs and greed as the work of rabble-rousers and religious fanatics.

Today, as was the case last year and the years before it since 1967, the "settler mentality" in Israel is hardly different from the old days, except perhaps in that the Jews now form the majority in Palestine and they no longer need the British to be tough, even brutal, with the Arabs. The Israelis have become experts at doing this job themselves.

What has been happening in the West Bank and Israel over the past several days is the old story being told all over again. There is the Israel policy of repression against the people under occupation being naturally and fiercely resisted by Palestinians, both by physical and psychological means. There are the colonialists of the West Bank settlements whose slogans and daily practices evoke more than the echo of the justification for South Africa's apartheid policies and who therefore have to be stopped. And there are the Gush Emunim and Kach fanatics and brigands who make it a point every day to incite killing or being killed by the Arab population.

It is the age-old Palestinian struggle against Zionist hegemony and racism. It is a struggle that will always find its means of expression as long as the Israeli "settler mentality" persists.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Shirking common responsibility

THE SYRIAN regime and its information media are launching a continuous campaign against the planned Arab summit and the Arab leaders expected to attend it. The Syrians are claiming that the summit will be devoted to working against Arab solidarity. This is really ridiculous and the campaign is against logic and is very strange indeed.

The coming summit means participation by the Arab heads of state in a meeting designed to discuss common Arab issues, and it also means the Arab leaders would be shouldering their national responsibility towards their nations. Those who are attending the summit are true leaders who do not run away from challenges and who do not lack courage to meet and discuss the various problems in a free atmosphere. The summit will serve as a forum for those leaders who can rise above Arab differences and divisions, and who place the higher national interest before any other.

The Arab leaders are expected to discuss the issue of the Palestinian people and their occupied land and means of extending help to strengthen the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule. Those attending the summit will not be working against, but for Arab solidarity and for pan-Arab action in the face of common dangers. The Syrians, through their information campaign, are trying to find a way to justify their shirking of their national responsibility.

#### Al Dustour: New Israeli terror wave

THE ISRAELI authorities found in the killing of the two Israeli teachers in Afula a means for justifying their intensified campaign against the Arab population under their occupation rule. The campaign was reflected in the Zionist settlers' behaviour in the occupied Arab territories, attacking Arab homes, shops and other property in Afula and Nazareth and launching an information campaign designed to force the Arab inhabitants to abandon their homes in Palestine.

The Zionist settlers are of course backed in their campaigns by the official Israeli authorities who passed resolutions lately aimed at tightening the noose around the Palestinian people. These authorities have set up special squads charged with carrying out repressive actions against the Arabs, specially against resistance elements.

The campaign is being accompanied by statements coming from extremists and racist elements in the Zionist hierarchy. The whole campaign is part of an overall plan designed to make it difficult for the Arabs to remain in their homeland and to force them to leave. At the same time, Israel continues its drive for deceiving the world with claims that it really wants to arrive at peace and coexist with its Arab neighbours.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel escalates repression

THE ISRAELI authorities at present are busy trying to find more repressive measures to adopt against the Arab population under their rule in the light of the stepped-up resistance attacks against the Zionists and their army. Prime Minister Shimon Peres has called for new measures like deporting Arabs from Palestine, demolishing their homes and removing refugee camps in a bid to force their residents to leave. The Israelis are also carrying out a campaign against healthcare and educational institutions in the occupied lands and are making economic and social life very difficult for the Arabs by imposing heavy taxes and imposing hegemony on Arab life.

All these measures have been intensified following the killing of two Israeli teachers in Afula last week. The attack also unleashed all Zionist settlers to carry out repressive measures and reprisals against the Arabs while the government is threatening to impose the death penalty on Arab resistance elements carrying out attacks on the Israelis.

### VIEW FROM AMERICA

## World crises weaken, economies pick up

SAN FRANCISCO — In the U.S., as in any country, economic policy and the political outlook are often closely linked. But nowadays, since the American economy is an integral part of the world, economy, economic policy and the world political outlook are closely linked. But of key importance for economic policy is the outlook in the Middle East, where so much of the oil for the world economy is produced.

In the past, U.S. interest rates have gone up whenever crisis erupted in the Middle East. The reasons are simple. If the oil is threatened, then oil supplies will become scarce because importers will try to build stockpiles of oil. That drives up oil prices which fuels inflation. And higher short-term interest rates are designed to soak up money, and so re-

move it from the inflation-driving market.

But as the summer begins in the northern hemisphere, it is clear U.S. interest rates are going to stay stable or come down. The Federal Reserve Board (FRB) which is a kind of central command post for the world economy has decided that lower interest rates are needed to stimulate an American economy that has become sluggish. And the chairman, Mr. Paul Volcker, said in a major speech at Harvard that the worry about a recurrence of inflation has eased lately. Therefore, interest rates can be lowered without setting off spending sprees that could rekindle inflation.

All that is undoubtedly true. We have now had about two years of strong economic growth in the U.S. And, ac-

ording to the workings of the business cycle, the time has come for a slowdown. Naturally, the policy makers hope that there will not be another recession as during the years 1981-1983.

But when so powerful a man as Mr. Volcker speaks about the easing of inflationary fears, he undoubtedly also is thinking of the world and especially the Middle Eastern scene. He can never admit to this because his position requires that he speak strictly on economic matters and not say a word about political or diplomatic matters. Still few believe that all Mr. Volcker does is read off some correlations between economic trends on a computer and translate them into policy decisions.

The two crisis areas in the Middle East are, first, the Gulf

war, and second, the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Arab-Israeli conflict seems to be reaching a key turning point. Secretary of State Shultz' optimism over Jordan's proposals presented during King Hussein's visit to Washington indicates clearly that Washington is optimistic that no new crisis will erupt between the Arabs and Israel. Israel is almost totally out of Lebanon, and it is probable that soon the U.S. will meet officially with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. And with sentiment in Israel rising for some new approach to the conflict, it seems less and less probable that we shall soon see some new Israeli adventure. That is good news, so far as Mr. Volcker is concerned.

The Iraq-Iran war remains dangerous as ever with brutal

attacks by both sides on each other's cities. But the broiling heat of summer is upon the Gulf. It is unlikely that either side would try some major new land action. The war seems as stalemated as ever, though neither side will admit it.

Merchant seamen are dying because of air raids, and maritime insurance rates have risen. But the tankers still come and go, the oil flows, and OPEC was wondering whether to let the price of oil sink even further. There is no sign of an oil shortage as in 1973-1974.

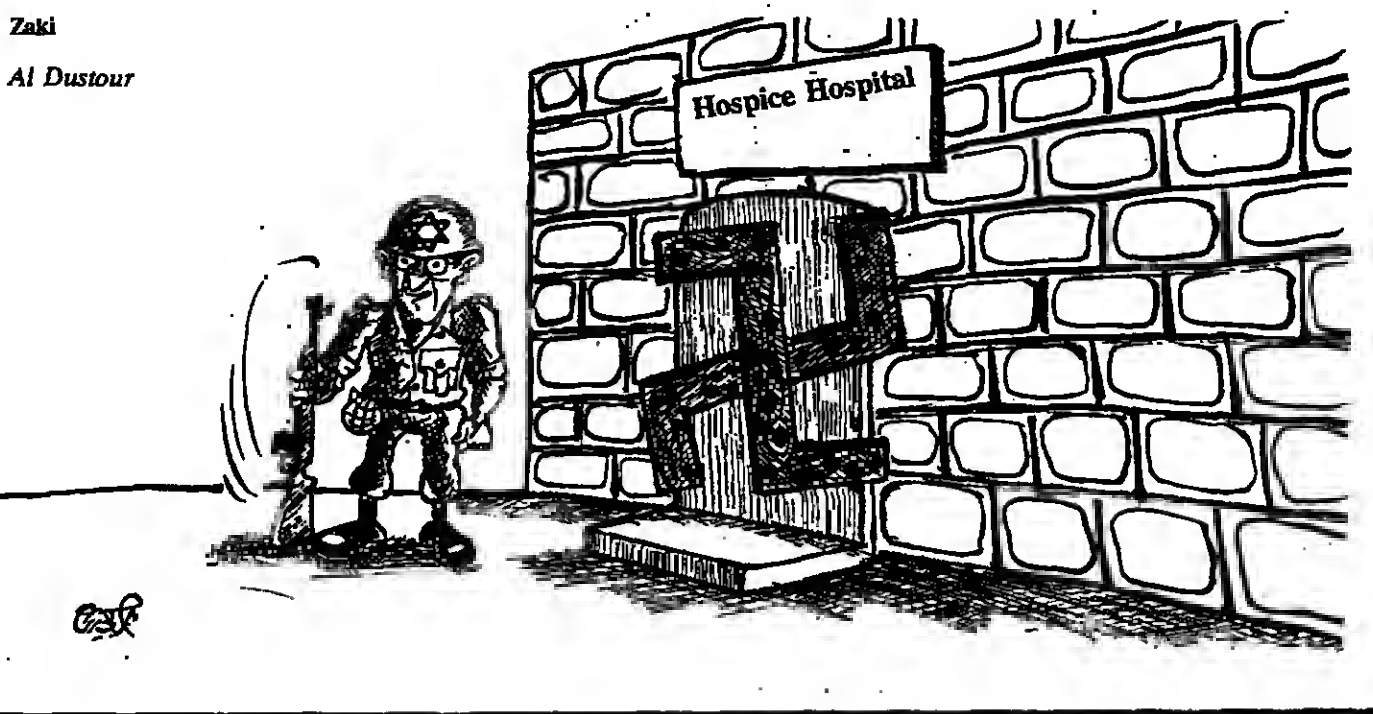
Other than Central America, which is not vital for the world economy, there is no other political crisis in the world which threatens the world economy. There is worry that Argentina might again be considering some drastic action

against its banks which could threaten the international monetary system. There is worry on the part of U.S. policy makers about the poor quality of the European recovery. But the absence of political crisis makes it easier to make more money available to stimulate business activity.

U.S. policy makers may again be wrong about the Middle East. They were in 1978 when they did not believe the Shah of Iran would be overthrown. They could be again if some new instability or conflict suddenly flares up, like some unexpected volcano. But in these columns I simply present a very personal view from a far away part of America. And that view holds that the Middle Eastern crises seem to be calming down as of now.

Zaki

Al Dustour



## U.S. Africa policy mired in difficulties

By Christopher Hanson  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — U.S. policies towards Africa are mired in difficulty, with South Africa heading a problem list that includes Libya, Sudan, Mozambique, Angola, and Namibia.

The aim of American policies on the continent has been to bolster pro-Western governments, reduce Soviet influence, isolate radical Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, and use quiet diplomacy to push for reform of South Africa's apartheid system.

Each of these efforts has encountered difficulties.

Top congressional leaders said Sunday that Mr. Reagan may soon be forced to burden his approach to South Africa, known as "constructive engagement," and approve anti-apartheid economic sanctions.

The Reagan administration has so far resisted sanctions, saying they could cause economic harm to blacks — the very people they are intended to help — and might cause Pretoria to become intransigent.

But Mr. Reagan's position has come under increasing fire, especially after a South African crackdown in which 1,205 people have been arrested under a week-old state of emergency.

Senator Robert Dole, leader of

the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate, Sunday urged congress to agree on sanctions this week.

"Let's send the strongest possible signal to the South African government," he told a television audience.

Sen. Dole and another powerful Senate Republican, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar, predicted Mr. Reagan would reverse himself and approve sanctions if presented with a bill of the sort recently passed by the Senate.

That bill would ban the sale of computers and nuclear technology to South Africa, bar new bank loans, and authorise the president to impose harsher sanctions in 18 months if there were no progress toward dismantling apartheid.

A tougher bill passed by the House of Representatives, where opposition Democrats have the majority, would ban all new investment in South Africa, among other measures.

House and Senate leaders are due to meet this week to resolve differences in the two bills.

Reagan administration efforts to secure independence for Namibia, now administered by Pretoria, have also hit snags.

Four years of multi-party talks have failed to bear fruit and Western diplomats doubt that Pretoria will relinquish control of Namibia

so long as the wave of racial violence which has swept South Africa continues.

The State Department has also been pressing Angola's Marxist government to agree to the withdrawal of an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops from that country.

But after initial progress, the effort ran afoul of South Africa, which sent troops deep into Angola last May in a bungled bid to blow up a large oil plant, and of the U.S. Congress, which voted recently to allow aid to anti-Marxist rebels in Angola.

Angola responded by cutting off talks on Cuban troop withdrawal and on Namibia.

Washington had also been attempting to pry Marxist Mozambique away from Soviet influence with a proposed aid package which included three million dollars in military and 15 million in economic support next year.

Congress killed the military aid plan and barred the economic help unless Mozambique rid itself of east bloc military advisers.

U.S. attempts in North Africa to contain Libya have also encountered rough sailing.

Washington and other Western governments have accused Col. Qadhafi of fomenting terrorism and destabilising neighbouring North African states, including Chad and Sudan.

Col. Qadhafi agreed earlier this



Ronald Reagan

year to cease backing rebel forces fighting against a pro-Western government in Chad.

But he has broken U.S. efforts to isolate him diplomatically and forged new ties with Sudan, Morocco, and Somalia.

The State Department said it viewed the Sudanese rapprochement with Libya with great concern.

U.S. relations with the West African state of Ghana have suffered since a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) clerk and Ghanaian citizen related to Ghana's leader, Jerry Rawlings, were arrested near Washington for espionage earlier this month.

## Well-behaved Germany becomes problem child

By Heinz Peter Dietrich  
Reuter

BRUSSELS — West Germany has long prided itself on its model behaviour in the European Community, but Chancellor Helmut Kohl's recent zig-zag course has left Brussels officials worrying that it may have become a problem child.

Conflicting signals about Mr. Kohl's European policy since he took office in 1982 have caused rising irritation among Bonn's community partners, a problem that could become more acute now that the community is starting to chart its future direction.

The most spectacular sign of West German ambivalence was its unprecedented use of a veto six weeks ago to block a relatively minor out in grain prices.

Many diplomats and community officials felt Mr. Kohl sacrificed much of his credibility as a committed European to appease a few Bavarian farmers, and they detected a sense of drift pervading many areas of Bonn's approach to the community.

More fundamentally, Bonn no longer seemed happy with its traditional role as the community's chief paymaster in exchange for its booming industry's access to an expanding Common Market.

The community has been at the

centre of West German efforts to cope psychologically and politically with the division of Germany between the two superpower blocs in the ideas of European unity and integration. His partners do not doubt his sincerity but diplomats said this enthusiasm is tempered by his government's rigid fiscal conservatism.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg is determined to prevent Bonn's net contribution to the community budget from rising beyond the current \$2 billion a year, they said.

To complicate matters, European policy has become entangled in political rivalry inside Mr. Kohl's centre-right coalition.

Farm Minister Ignaz Kiechle, who cast the grain price veto, represents the right-wing Christian Social Union (CSU) from Bavaria, where regional elections are due next year.

The Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) were wary of Mr. Kiechle's veto, and Mr. Kiechle revealed that during the key farm price talks, economics Minister Martin Bangemann, the FDP leader, telephoned to urge him not to use it.

Forced to choose between the FDP and his European ideals on the one hand and the CSU and the farm lobby on the other, the chancellor chose the latter.

Mr. Kohl's trouble is his apparent inability to stand up to ministers defending minor national causes, mainly for electoral reasons, and his subsequent need to back those ministers in order to protect his coalition, one diplomat said.

Another diplomat, voicing a view often heard in Brussels, said the community could not function without West Germany but he added: "I am worried that Bonn is not really aware of what is at stake in the Common Market."

Despite his block on grain prices, now effectively bypassed by European Commission measures to bring prices down, Mr. Kohl backed calls at last month's Milan community summit for the veto to be abolished and replaced by weighted majority voting.

In what diplomats saw as a bid to retrieve his European standing, the chancellor submitted joint treaty proposals with France for further community integration, a move aimed against Britain which was urging pragmatic steps to closer cooperation.

Diplomats said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was particularly scathing of Mr. Kohl during the meeting, and afterwards she said she could not stand people who promoted grandiose schemes.

"Germany did not hesitate to use her national interest in the recent discussions on the common agricultural policy. She was against everyone else and she did not hesitate to invoke her national interest. This is what sticks in my gut," she said.

Bonn has also found itself torn between domestic politics and the community in its campaign for a low-pollution car.

The issue stirs strong passions in West Germany, which has Europe's biggest ecologist party, the Greens, and cherished forests decimated by "acid rain". But it has aroused little interest in southern Europe or Britain.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, another CSU member, attempted to push through anti-pollution measures through the community to placate the growing environmentalist lobby, threatening to go it alone if necessary.

In the end, he had to accept a compromise which fell well short of the measures West Germany had already planned to take.

Diplomats said Bonn's partners found it incredible that senior officials were obviously unable to make clear to the politicians that West Germany could not take unilateral action which would breach community law forbidding the erection of new trade barriers.

## Now Athens woos Washington again

After the hijacking of the American TWA jet, Athens is returning to the tricky job of improving and cementing relations with the U.S. But Washington's patience with Greece is thin already, says Andriana Terodactou.

ATHENS — During the volatile first term of Greece's Socialist prime minister, Mr. Andreas Papandreu, from October 1981 to June 1985, the crises in Greek-U.S. relations became such an ordinary feature of political life that they were described by one Western diplomat as "dog-bites-man news".

The latest upset, caused by the hijacking in June of a TWA jet from Athens airport by Shiite gunmen, rates more interesting as "man-bites-dog" material. The hijack crisis dynamited, even before it could properly get under way, a fragile détente between Greece and the U.S. which Dr. Papandreu had spent considerable energy in constructing after his reelection on June 2.

The prime minister began sending peace signals to Washington even before the elections, notable in a landmark interview for the New York Times in which he predicted "calm waters" in Greek-U.S. relations if he were returned to power.

Dr. Papandreu avoided making the U.S. a vote-catching scapegoat during the election campaign, in which he generally skirted tricky foreign policy issues such as the future of the American military bases. When the Socialists emerged victorious with a remarkable 46 per cent lead against 41 per cent for the overly pro-American conservative Opposition, President Ronald Reagan despatched a prompt message of congratulations, which Dr. Papandreu was quick to welcome as "warm".

"The Reagan and Papandreu administrations can never be anything but oil and water ideologically. But there seemed to be an awareness in both Athens and Washington that they had to live with each other, and that it would be a good idea to develop *modus vivendi*", one observer said.

The waters had hardly begun to grow calmer, however, when the TWA hijacking unleashed a new storm, which resulted in the U.S. State Department blacklisting Athens airport on the grounds of inadequate anti-terrorist security. Weaknesses in Greek airport security had been noted by such agencies as the International Air Transport Association (IATA): less than hermetic perimeter fencing and the lack of a specially-trained airport security corps, rather than adequate equipment, were the main problems.

Most Western observers believe that Washington's response would not have been as strict if American patience with Greece had not been worn thin already during the previous three and a half years of Socialist government. The memory still rankles in Washington of Greece's refusal to condemn the Soviet Union for the downing of the South Korean jet, in particular, as well as Athens' reluctance to endorse sanctions against Poland after the military coup there.

Against this background, observers say, Dr. Papandreu's recent peace overtures proved too little too late.

For the moment, however, the Greek side appears determined to hand on to whatever remains of the friendship initiative. The Socialists have made two formal protests to the U.S. over the response to the hijacking, but they have carefully avoided escalating the quarrel with aggressive out-of-court rhetoric of the sort which raised American hackles in their first term.

Greece's pro-government press, always a barometer of official policy, on the whole has refrained from the usual "Yankee-go-home" banner headlines. More significantly, a July new-

spaper article by one of Dr. Papandreu's close advisers appealed to Washington to recognise that "there is no anti-Americanism in Greece," in order to "sit down and discuss on equal terms whatever problems exist between the two countries."

The Socialists' restraint is partly accounted for by their desire to staunch the mass cancellation of American tourist arrivals provoked by the State Department, which stands to hurt foreign-exchange earnings vital to the balance of payments. But they are also anxious to safeguard at all costs the chances of bringing off a meeting between Dr. Papandreu and President Reagan in October, during a planned visit by the prime minister to the United Nations' 40th anniversary celebrations.

Dr. Papandreu has been angling for an invitation to Washington for some time, for reasons of domestic political kudos and also to balance a recent official visit to the U.S. by Turkey's prime minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal. His chances of getting the invitation were almost nil during the past three years, but improved after the June 2 elections, only to become extremely slim once more with the hijack crisis.

Optimists predict that Washington will lift the travel restrictions, allowing Dr. Papandreu to secure his audience with Mr. Reagan. A U.S. Federal Aviation Authority team has spent a week checking Athens airport security, and will prepare a report.

Relations between Athens and Washington, however, are likely to remain sensitive as long as the fate of the U.S. military in Greece hangs in the balance.

Dr. Papandreu came to power in 1981 pledging to close the bases down, but insisting that this constituted "an agreement for the bases' removal". It is still not clear whether he took this position just to placate the Socialist party's left-wing and the Communist opposition, which is powerful in the trade unions, or whether Dr. Papandreu is really bent on closing down the bases.

In the policy programme unveiled in parliament at the end of June, Dr. Papandreu still kept all his options open with a Delphic assurance that he intends to "abide by the timetable of the agreement". According to this timetable, the five year period will be up in December 1988. Both sides have the option of giving notice of wishing to terminate the agreement five months before that date; but the option is not obligatory, which means renewal is possible.

Since then, Dr. Papandreu has not given any further clues as to his final intentions despite a stream of inquisitive Washington visitors, including State Department officials, two senior senators and the former U.S. president, Mr. Jimmy Carter.

One unofficial plan circulating in Athens suggests a compromise whereby the U.S. will dismantle one base; the likeliest is Hellenikon airbase which shares a runway with Athens civil airport, and which the Americans may not be averse to relocating for security reasons given that it has been overtaken by the city's eastern beach suburbs. This would allow the Papandreu government to claim the start of a gradual reduction in the American military presence in Greece. The remaining three bases would continue to operate, possibly under a NATO label.

— Financial Times news feature.



# Severely-handicapped children can make it

The Budapest Institute for Motor Disordered Children is achieving extraordinary results for children with severe handicaps and for adults with degenerative diseases as well. Howard Sharrow reports the Hungarian educational revolution and its challenging views for modern philosophy and practice.

IT WAS a terrible wrench for Cherry Casper to leave her seven-year-old son Andrew behind in Hungary, a totally strange country, when she was obliged to return to the rest of her family here. But she felt she had no alternative. There was no other place, in her view, that could have offered her profoundly handicapped, spastic son any chance of an independent and fulfilling existence.

Mike and Lisa Hoarsley are emigrating to Hungary with their four-year-old son Joseph in September for the same reason. They are painters, so can work while their son attends the Budapest Institute for Motor Disordered Children where they practise Conductive Education. Like Cherry Casper and many other visitors to the Institute, they were astounded at what they found, and now feel that anything less would be an offence against their child's future.

In Budapest they were able to see, as I did on a recent visit, a system of education which teaches children, and adults suffering from degenerative diseases, to master their disabilities. It has been described as a quantum leap in the care of the physically disabled — analogous in scale only to the nineteenth century breakthrough of educating deaf children out of "idiotism" through sign language.

Children with very severe conditions of spasticity, spina bifida, ataxia and athetosis which usually makes them incapable of controlled movement, can be seen at the Institute walking and manipulating materials to levels which enable them to attend normal school classes and compete with children of their own age.

In Britain many of these children would live wheelchair existences, attending special, segregated schools. In their sheltered and sometimes very distressed and frustrated lives, they would remain dependent on adults for many of their needs.

Over 400 children live in the Institute, on average, for two to three years but possibly for up to seven. If their parents live nearby, they go home for weekends and holidays, but they only see their families during festive visits and school holidays.

The children sleep and spend much of their time in a single room where the main piece of equi-

ment is a slatted wooden plinth which acts as bed and exercise bench. In each room, there are 15 to 20 children with the same condition and broadly the same degree of disability, and they are expected to support and motivate each other through exceptionally strenuous programmes.

The children are woken at 6.30, always by the same team of staff (called "conductors") who put them to bed; they have almost two hours of training in bathroom skills and dressing before breakfast. This is of course another opportunity for training; very few children are unable to feed themselves.

For the rest of the day, until eight at night, the children alternate between walking and general motor skills training, conventional education and special skills like eating and toilet training.

Physically normal children would find the overall programme hard to sustain. The work-rate shows the motivational power of the conductors — who are trained for four years and combine the roles of teacher, counsellor, speech and physiotherapist — and of the group itself. A more extreme contrast to the highly individualised Western approach to such children by numerous uncoordinated professionals couldn't be imagined.

Behind the differences in practice are differences in philosophy which are as radical. Conductive Education is not a therapy, based on a medical model, in which children are trained to cope with implacable handicaps, with the help of expensive gadgets. At its heart is the belief that children are much more open to modification than we in the West consider possible. In the case of cerebral palsy and other neurological disorders the method is to train the child so that the central nervous system is encouraged, by a system of education, to restructure itself and bypass damaged functions.

This has much in common with Russian psychological theory — led by Vygotsky — which asserts the brain's ability to create new structures in response to particular forms of social interaction and activity. Later, research on the brain's ability to recover from serious damage, and to change its internal systems in response to new tasks, now also seems to be endorsing the und-

erlying assumptions in Conductive Education.

When the children learn new movements, the conductors encourage them to use verbal regulation and rhythmic intention. They shout out the movements with the conductor "lift," "bend," "stretch," "pinch" (vital for holding pens), and count a beat as a kind of intellectual aid to realising different movements. The first is used because of the links Soviet psychologists found between language and motor functions; once a skill has been satisfactorily "internalised," the verbal regulation is dropped.

There is only one criterion of success or failure at the Institute: whether a child learns function independently in the world or not. There is none of the "relative progress" attitude that is dominant within British special schools, where "success" is claimed for the most marginal changes. The Institute figures for children moved to ordinary or special schools for the retarded (which in Hungary rigidly insist on the ability to walk) is a staggering 80 per cent.

There is less hard evidence to support the Institute's claims of effectiveness with adults suffering from Parkinson's Disease, multiple sclerosis or strokes. But the subjective evidence is very strong. Among the Hungarian participants, there were several who had been forced at one point to give up work because of Parkinson's Disease but had managed to return after a period of Conductive Education. Despite having had the disease for between five to 10 years, the group members were fitter and more active than might have been expected in Britain.

Ronnie Nanton, a research fellow at Birmingham University who is studying the effectiveness of Conductive Education for Parkinson patients was also able to show samples of handwriting that had dramatically improved overtime.

She maintains it is not surprising that Conductive Education has such remarkable results: "Parkinson's Disease has been characterised as a loss of will, and it has long been acknowledged that concentration, willpower and the exhortation of others can help the patient. At least early on, to overcome motor and minor thinking difficulties."

She is supported in her enthusiasm by Dr. Chris Clough, a specialist in Parkinsonism who recently visited Hungary with a delegation from the Parkinson Disease Society. In

his report of the trip he said he felt the system was "highly likely" to benefit patients with moderate disease, particularly those who are socially isolated and withdrawn, and that the psychological theory of rhythmic intention could well help patients control their movement. He strongly urged a trial of the system in this country.

Just such a trial has been proposed by Andrew Snitton, the Birmingham psychologist who has led the rediscovery of Conductive Education. His project is attempting to bring Hungarian conductors over to Britain, so they can train staff on the job and provide a system largely similar to the Hungarian one. He insists that there is no other way to transfer Conductive Education. Previous British applications have so corrupted it that they have produced nothing like Hungarian results.

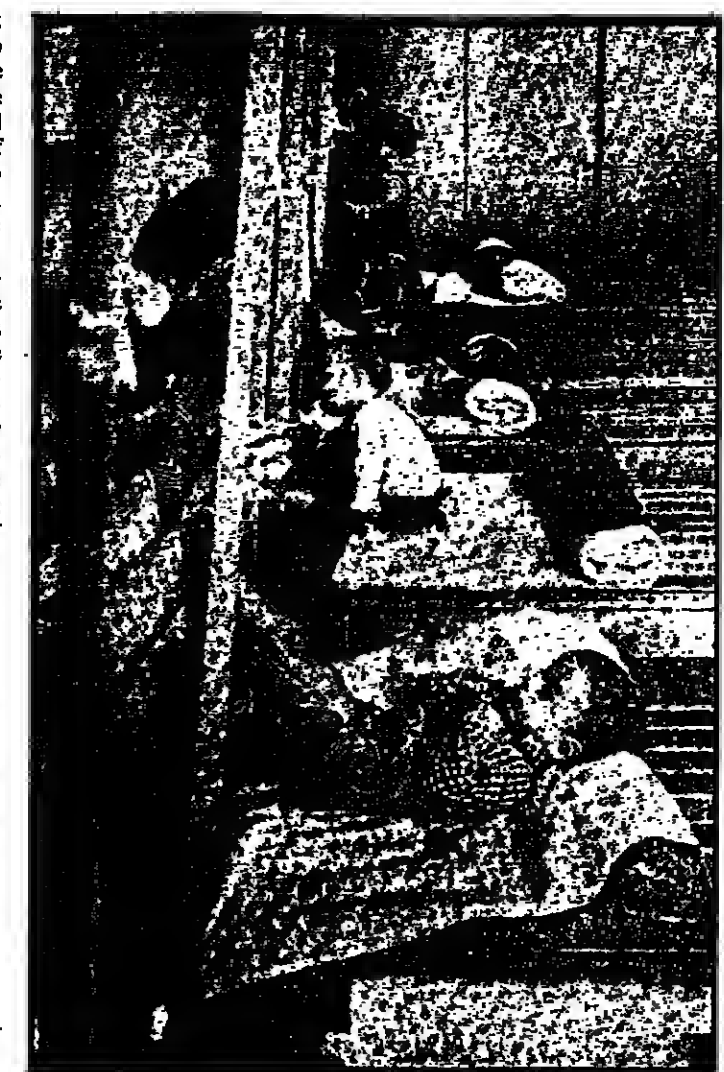
Employees of the Spastics Society discovered Conductive Education 20 years ago and established a small unit to use it at Ingfield Manor School in Sussex. But because of its controversial aspects — it threatened the continued role of the different therapy professions in treating motor disorders and, as a non-medical approach, was disparaged by doctors — the Society's bureaucracy appears to have starved it of money and support.

Mike Hoarsley says he is disgusted with both the medical profession for its ignorance and the Spastics Society for failing to tell him about Conductive Education when he first went to them when his son was two. He only found out about Ingfield Manor and then the Budapest Institute by accident, by which time his son had lost two vital years. Less fortunate parents, he says, have lost 20 years.

Cherry Casper, whose son Andrew is now in Budapest, is herself a member of the staff of the Ingfield Manor unit. Although she praises its work, she says that lack of training and resources means that it provides nothing like as intensive a Conductive Education as is practised in Hungary; although the unit remains the best offer for children with cerebral palsy in Britain, it fails to achieve the same results as the Budapest Institute.

The Spastics Society, however, has now, together with MENCAP, set up its own research project into the different qualified attempts to practise Conductive Education in Britain — although it admits that none of these is of Hungarian intensity.

Last November Health Minister Kenneth Clarke told reporters during a visit to Hungary: "What I have particularly liked here, some-



On the exercise bench at the Budapest Institute

ething that stands as an example that ought to be followed, is the Teaching and Training Institute for the Motor Disordered. We would like to establish Institutes like this in our own country, too, as soon as possible. They serve humane purposes and, in my opinion, they can function only where the social order is also humane."

But without the support of the big voluntary organisations, it seems unlikely that the government will feel able to contribute to the £750,000 needed to run the Birmingham project for years.

Apart from some vital initial support from Birmingham city council, the only other organisation which is offering to consider donating money is the United Nations — but only if other funds are laid on the table. So the Birmingham project could well be stillborn. That would be a tragedy and an indictment of our times — The Guardian.

## Alcohol is giving Brazil a headache

Brazilian car drivers are high on alcohol-fuel, says Andrew Gowers, recently in Sao Paulo. More than 90 per cent of new cars sold are powered by pure alcohol. In spite of the "Proalcool" demand, Brazil can export ethanol in the U.S. — but this is a headache.

ALCOHOL, the source of the sweet and sickly smell in the air of Brazilian cities these days, is giving the country's policymakers an increasing headache.

The smell emanates from Brazilian cars which burn alcohol instead of, or in addition to, petrol as part of the country's ambitious plan to substitute sugar-derived ethanol for oil.

The headache comes from what the Brazilians see as growing protectionism against their ethanol exports in their number one foreign market, the U.S.

Mr. Robert Gusmano, Brazil's industry and trade minister, has been in the U.S. seeking to persuade petrol distributors to buy up to two billion litres of fuel ethanol per year. But Brazil's exports face formidable hurdles: a high U.S. tariff against alcohol imports and, more importantly, an anti-dumping case brought by U.S. producers of ethanol from maize.

Brazil's so-called "Proalcool" programme has been a resounding domestic success, making the country the world's largest fuel ethanol producer with targeted output of 11 billion litres in 1985-86.

More than 90 per cent of all new cars sold in Brazil are now powered by pure alcohol, and demand for ethanol is projected to grow at an annual rate of 35 per cent. The country has already reduced its oil import bill by about \$2 billion a year, and is in a position to begin scaling down its exports of sugar to the surplus-ridden and unremunerative world market.

The domestic market is assured for the foreseeable future, and demand could soon begin to outstrip supply. According to a pamphlet published by the Brazilian ethanol producers, production would have to rise by around two billion litres a year just to keep pace with domestic consumption.

For the moment however, Brazil is not interested merely in supplying its own market; producers see large and lucrative potential elsewhere, particularly in the U.S.

Last year it exported 950 million litres of alcohol, representing 11 per cent of total production and worth about \$200 million, of which more than two-thirds went to America.

This year, however, exports have plunged and as a result the country has been building up a stockpile of surplus ethanol. Stocks totalled around 1.5 billion litres at the end of May, of which about half was surplus and half was a safety reserve.

Brazilians are learning the hard way that agricultural protectionism does not necessarily stop with farm products.

The history of the U.S. market for ethanol is a chequered one. It

## Randa Habibis

### Joining Amman Municipality

UNLUCKY ARE those who do not live in Amman. I mean those who live in the suburbs, just at the doorstep of Amman, without being in the city itself. Within the boundaries of Amman Municipality, things are different. Services are better, you might say. The roads are all asphalted and quickly repaired; they are cleaned up regularly; flowers and trees flourish everywhere.

As for the suburbs, well, the daily wish of the people who live there is to be joined one day with the capital and thus benefit from all the advantages that go with such a move. Take Sweifish for instance, or Tlaa Al Ali or any other suburb of Amman. The minute you cross one of those areas you immediately notice you are not in Amman anymore. The observation is evident from the multiple holes in the streets and the lack of good city organisation and hygiene.

The government this year allocated some JD 750,000 to Tlaa Al Ali municipality in order to allow it to asphalt its streets which are in a dreadful state. Few streets were asphalted in fact and those were chosen for God knows what reason. Other streets were left as they were although they are just next to the newly paved roads. For a very mysterious reason the municipality of Tlaa Al Ali did not asphalt them despite the fact that some of them were major routes linking populated areas to others. Some residents of Tlaa Al Ali asked me to express their anger at being totally forgotten by their municipality and they hope that one day the municipality of Amman would take over their area. They think this is the only solution to their problems.

What does the municipality of Tlaa Al Ali, and the others, have to say about this request?

## Researchers try to get to grips with the crippling effects of fear

By Karlheinz Welkens

FEAR OF the teacher's cane, ruler of plimsoll is a thing of the past. We live in a more sensitive era, and the methods used to create anxiety have grown more subtle.

So fear at and of school is still an issue that concerns parents, teacher, pupils, doctors and psychologists. It was dealt with by the sixth international anxiety research conference at Dusseldorf University.

Schoolchildren are not alone in suffering from unmistakable symptoms of this unpleasant state of mind such as palpitations, perspiration and fits of trembling.

In days gone by teachers may have hidden their own Angst, behind the cane, but nowadays many members of the profession find the phenomenon less easy to handle.

Today's pupils are different too, of course: better informed and, at times, more rebellious. External pressure has increased as well. Parent-teacher associations and new advisory bodies exert pressure and control, not to mention rivalry in the staff common room.

The authorities and producers of scientific material account for additional workload. More sensitive teachers may at times feel they are trapped in a spider's web.

At school today, in a totally changed situation, discipline is important but not the chief consideration, says Christine Schwarzer.

Professor Schwarzer is head of the educational research and advice department at Dusseldorf University's institute of education.

What matters, she says, is for the teacher to be firmly in control of himself. Any lack of self-confidence is soon spotted by both pupils and fellow-teachers.

As soon as a class notices that a teacher is, possibly due to anxiety, unsure of himself, he will have great difficulty in holding his own.

The Dusseldorf conference was held at academic knowledge is less important in this context than making a lesson interesting or presenting an attractive personality.

Fear of failure in day-to-day work can be due to the many additional demands made nowadays on, say, university teachers, Professor Schwarzer said.

"He must teach, research, publish, raise funds, attend or even organise conference and above all carry out administrative work".

Programmes are being devised to help teachers to cope with their career problems, and anxiety research has a contribution to make in the form of latest research findings.

Training courses are run in Dusseldorf for students, especially final-year students, to help them to overcome fear of examinations.

There is also a psychotherapeutic advisory centre they can consult for help in overcoming their fear of exams, for instance.

Uncertainty about career prospects was a factor in anxiety nowadays, Professor Schwarzer said, and the problems were manifold.

Junior lecturers were worried because contracts were for a limited period only. They stood very little chance of promotion to jobs with civil servant status and salary guarantees.

So it was encouraging to note that young educationalists with special training in sectors such as economics, law or new technology found job-finding easier.

There were opportunities in sectors such as adult education (night school or evening classes) and as educational consultants to organisations and institutions.

Anxiety research, which used to concentrate on fear of exam, has long dealt with a much wider range of topics.

Anxiety and health was a major issue at the Dusseldorf conference.

Anxiety as scientists see it is an emotional response to a threat to physical well-being or self-esteem.

Information processing, physical agitation and behaviour interact, especially in stress situations, resulting in anxiety in its many guises.

Just as an anxiety-ridden teacher will end up being a failure if he isn't helped to cope with his weakness, so chronic anxiety can lead to serious impairment of health.

There can hardly be anyone who hasn't felt worried before surgery, and anxiety researchers in Rotterdam and Mannheim have investigated the emotional state of patients due to be wheeled into the operating-theatre.

Their findings are intended to help patients to cope with what is clearly a difficult situation and also to exert a beneficial influence on the course and outcome of the operation.

Overcoming fear of the surgeon's scalpel can arguably prove just as useful in its way as new approaches in anaesthetics.

Psychology necessary before surgery? Mind and body are both affected, and cancer patients for instance are generally agreed to need psychological assistance.

Pharmacologists say drugs alone are not enough. Some medicines used in preparation for surgery make patients even more anxious, while others tend to allay fears.

Psychological support can be a tremendous help for people with serious or chronic complaints. It can be provided in the form of self-help groups, which Professor Schwarzer says highly.

Alcoholics Anonymous or cancer self-help groups do extremely valuable work over and above medical care and attention.

As illnesses can trigger anxiety it is all the more important for patients to rid themselves of such feelings and seek new targets in life.

Anxiety research has made headway in recent years in developing new methods of quantifying the intensity of anxiety. It is, Professor Schwarzer says, a discipline destined to grow in importance.

In industrial society there is mounting pressure to perform, especially against a background of more and more jobseekers.

Demand on us all are constantly growing at school, university and work, and most of us can expect to change our jobs several times in our working lives.

These and allied factors heighten the pressure and the mental burden on people in search of equilibrium.

This balance is provided for some by games and sport, by travel and extracurricular activities.

Further problems arise due to higher life expectancy, while "informed society" is almost hourly plied on radio and TV with topical reports of horrific events from all over the world.

If anxiety research can help to counteract such stress factors then it is surely a boon to anxiety-ridden mankind — Rheimsche Post, Dusseldorf.

## Summit call gathers more support

(Continued from page 1)

senior PLO officials here, a high level Palestinian delegation will arrive in Algiers next Saturday for talks with Algerian leaders on the summit.

The officials expected the delegation to comprise of "a permanent PLO committee on Algerian affairs" which includes Mr. Arafat and the head of the PLO political department, Farouk Kaddoumi. But, pending the outcome of the planned Algerian-Palestinian talks, Algeria on Wednesday seemed determined not to attend the summit.

"Political wisdom dictated that the Arabs should not approve an enterprise (the summit) which goes against the reinforcement of the unity of Arab ranks," said Al Moudjahid in its editorial. The Algerian paper said it believed that the Arab League and not King Hassan was supposed to call for the summit. "It was surprising that such a proposal, which usually comes from the Arab League, should be issued by (King Hassan), particularly when an ordinary Arab summit was not able to meet because the primary conditions were lacking," the newspaper said.

Although a detailed summit agenda is yet to be worked out by Arab foreign ministers due to meet in Morocco on Aug. 5-6, President Saddam's statements on the need to amend the Arab League Charter indicated that the demand to "abandon consensus and endorse majority decisions" will be raised during the summit.

His Majesty King Hussein was the first Arab leader to advocate the amendment of the Arab League Charter in order to enable "Arabs to take effective decisions." Shortly afterwards Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan told the Jordan Times in an interview that Iraq supported the King's call because it believed that "consensus paralysed collective Arab action."

A Cairo-based PLO official indicated late Tuesday that the issue of the readmitting Egypt to the Arab League will be raised at the summit.

Mr. Zohdi Al Kodra, the PLO representative in Egypt, said after meeting Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Maguid that the forthcoming summit must seriously consider the Arab League's readmission to the Arab League. "We hope the Arab leaders would review the state of Arab affairs since Egypt has been absent from the league and seriously consider its return," he said.

However, a senior PLO official told the Jordan Times on Wednesday that it was not the organisation's official stand. An official denial by the PLO was expected to be issued late Wednesday or early Thursday.

Mr. Shultz, in his message to Mr. Shamir, assured Israeli leaders that U.S. policy against negotiating with the PLO remained unchanged, according to Israeli officials.

But he said he had nothing new to report regarding plans for holding a meeting between U.S. officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

In answer to a question, Mr. Shultz said the United States wants to see "a strong central government of Lebanon," but he added that although that is an objective "that's worthwhile, it's certainly a long way from coming about."

Mr. Shultz's comments came during an interview with correspondents of the Associated Press and United Press International while he was flying to Finland, where he is participating in ceremonies commemorating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

In answer to a question whether there had been any progress over the planned U.S. meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and a list of probable Palestinian delegates to the meeting submitted to Washington, he replied:

"I don't have anything further to report to you on that subject. We have a list, and we're considering it. We're considering how to respond." "Let me just add that I continue my great admiration of those in the Middle East who are so avidly pursuing peace in the region, in Israel, in Egypt and in Jordan, and among Palestinians; and all of the tragedy of the Middle East that we have — we see and is shown on our television screens practically every day only emphasises the importance of getting it right."

On Wednesday, Mr. Peres told the Israeli parliament that violence between the Arabs and Jews in Israel and the occupied territories should not deter efforts aimed at starting Middle East peace talks.

His remarks came before a noisy parliament session that debated a proposed amendment to toughen a 1948 law by requiring the cabinet to approve meetings between any Israelis and PLO officials. Violators could be punished by up to three years in jail.

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The Israeli army has an estimated 500 men in the "security zone" backing the 1,500-man, mainly Christian SLA.

A 15-minute videotape of Taleb made shortly before his suicide mission was shown on Lebanese Television. It showed him sitting in combat fatigues and red beret in front of photographs of earlier suicide bombers, an AK-47 assault rifle beside him.

## Unknown number of Israelis killed

(Continued from page 1)

strip set up as a "security zone" by Israel when it completed a formal troop withdrawal from Lebanon last month after three years of occupation.

The zone, has been the scene of mounting anti-Israeli attacks that have devalued the client militias the Israelis hoped would bear the brunt of policing.

Two recent car bomb attacks that killed pro-Israeli militiamen were also claimed by the SNRP.

Party members on suicide missions drove cars laden with explosives at checkpoints manned by the pro-Israeli "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia on the edge of the zone on July 9. Two SLA men and 17 Lebanese were killed.

Six days later a suicide car bomber of the pro-Syrian Baath organisation killed two SLA men and about 10 Lebanese on the edge of the zone.

Sources in the south said resistance men had carried out at least 100 attacks on Israeli forces in the "security zone" during July.

Israel Radio said a boy aged 13 was thought to have been the driver of Wednesday's car bomb.

Wednesday's attack was expected to trigger Israeli retaliation. Israeli warplanes have raided commando bases in Lebanon eight times this year following attacks on their forces in the south.

The SNRP's leader, Issam Mahiary, declared in a separate statement that the organisation will continue its suicide missions in the south because they "express the will of our people to liberate their land."

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## No change in U.S. stand

(Continued from page 1)

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## Chinese tighten security against violence

## China, Bolivia draw in under-16 soccer

PEKING (R) — The first FIFA world soccer tournament China has ever hosted got under way Wednesday night with China and Bolivia drawing 1-1 amidst tight security precautions against crowd violence.

The Chinese authorities deployed thousands of police inside and outside the workers' stadium in Peking to ensure there was no repetition of the riot which occurred after a World Cup tie in the same stadium in May when Hong Kong beat the Chinese national team.

Spectators were searched and were forbidden to carry bags into the stadium for the match, the first in the International Football Federation (FIFA) under-16 world tournament.

Once in the ground, the near-capacity crowd of 80,000 was repeatedly told by loudspeaker announcements to be "disciplined and civilised."

The tournament, involving 16

teams from around the world, is being held simultaneously in four Chinese cities — Shanghai, Peking, Dalian and Tianjin — and the authorities have started a competition between the cities to ensure violence-free games.

Under the rules of the competition, the crowds win or lose points depending on their behaviour and the winning city gets a trophy.

Under the rules, the Peking crowd on Wednesday night would have won points for "civilised clapping" but would also have lost a few for "jeering in unison."

Bolivia was tactically stronger than the Chinese team, but a good home defence prevented them from winning.

## Pan-Arab games kick-off Friday

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuters

RABAT — The sixth pan-Arab games open here on Friday with many of the team events — soccer, basketball, handball, volleyball and others — wide open to many of the 20 countries participating.

Tournaments organised by continent, dividing the Arab World into Asian and African halves, have so dominated the regional sports scene that many national teams have not met some rival Arab squads for years.

At these pan-Arab games, the first since those held in Damascus in 1976, the spotlight will be on soccer, the sport with by far the widest following in the region and the event likely to arouse the keenest interest elsewhere.

Seven of the 11 countries taking part in the soccer tournament are still in the running to qualify for a place at the Mexico World Cup, and the games should give clues as to which the three lucky countries will be.

The Maghreb countries — Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia — are all among the World Cup

hopefuls and must rate themselves as among the favourites for gold in the final in Rabat on August 16.

The Moroccans, the title holders and soccer champions in the 1983 Mediterranean games, are flush from a 2-0 victory over Egypt in a World Cup qualifying match last Sunday.

They can take comfort from the probability that the Algerians will field a weak team next week because their first team will be in Nairobi for an African Nations' Cup match.

Among the Arab teams on the Asian side of the divide, Iraq and Saudi Arabia are strong challengers to the north Africans, with impressive performances in the recent past to allow them some optimism.

Saudi Arabia won the coveted Asian Cup in Singapore last December and were one of the leading Arab teams at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

The United Arab Emirates, which effectively wiped the Saudis out of the World Cup qualifying rounds and which now have Iraq and Syria or Bahrain to contend with before the finals, are also a

potential threat to the north Africans.

Egypt, traditionally a powerful soccer nation, will not be in the pan-Arab games because of its six-year-old suspension from the Arab League. Kuwait, which enjoyed a spell of soccer success in the 1980s, withdrew last week.

The matches to watch at the group stage are Morocco vs. Tunisia on August 8 and Algeria vs. Saudi Arabia on August 9, while on the same day Syria and Libya will be battling in a third group which also includes Iraq.

The men's basketball event, the most crowded with 14 countries signed up to compete, is if anything even more open than the soccer tournament.

At the African championships in Rabat last year, the Tunisian, Algerian and Mauritanian teams showed almost equal skill, while the tall young Somalia played a spectacular attacking game.

Syria and Saudi Arabia shone in the Arab Youth Basketball Championship in Amman last September, with the Saudis at the head of the table after the unbeaten Syrians were disqualified for

fielding over-age players.

Algeria are the clear favourites in the handball event. They were runners-up to the Yugoslavs in the 1983 Mediterranean games, African champions in 1984 and qualified for the Los Angeles Olympics.

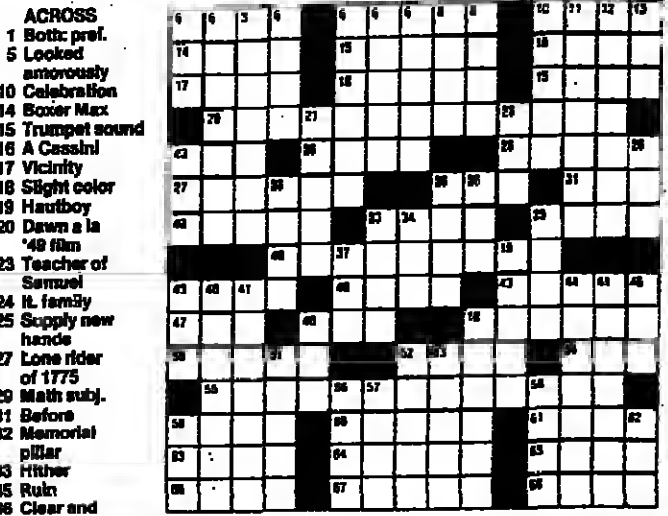
In the volleyball event, Tunisia, with their successful Seax club team, and Iraq, with their highly regarded army club squad, are tipped for the top two places.

The Saudi Arabian men are expected to have a decisive edge in table tennis after emerging as the best Arab team in the Gottheburg championships in April. Led by ace Ra'ed Al Hamdan, the Saudis also won the Arab table tennis championships in Amman last year, with Tunisia as runners-up.

The teams participating in the pan-Arab games are: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, North Yemen, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Yemen, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

Sudan has withdrawn for financial reasons.

## THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. LAMB	2. STALL	3. SMAP
4. ASIA	5. TUBA	6. HOPE
7. STAIR	8. ANOMY	9. ASIP
10. TALK	11. ABUSE	12. REAR
13. BLISS	14. DOD	15. DOD
16. OCCUR	17. BLOTS	18. CITY
19. TIT	20. TAT	21. TAT
22. TAT	23. TAT	24. TAT
25. TAT	26. TAT	27. TAT
28. TAT	29. TAT	30. TAT
31. TAT	32. TAT	33. TAT
34. TAT	35. TAT	36. TAT

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## FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

FIRST RACE 3:30  
FOR BEGINNER HORSES  
DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Haeli Noras El Faleh	Waheeb	Owner	Salah	54
2- Ahmad Mjaily El Rizik	El Shaleh	Owner	Daifallah	54
3- Hamad Hassan	S. El Niarmy	Owner		54
4- Ahmad Salim El Fanash	El Sawy	Owner	Ibrahim	54
5- Abdullah A. El Raheem	B. El Asheer	Owner	A. Jabir	52.5
6- Mousa Mohammad Shlash Zwaier	Owner	Yousef		52.5
7- Nalef Zokan El Matar	G. Elshakar	Owner		52.5
8- Mohammad A. El-Hady	M. Mufeed	Owner		52.5
9- Sulman Mohammad Faleh	Ghazy	Owner		48
10- Thamlir Mshary	El Bakheet	Owner	Rasheed	48
11- Mashhour Faisal A. Jnab N. El Salt	Owner	Sulman		48
12- Nalef Naem El Azhi	Norah	Owner		46.5

THIRD RACE 4:30  
FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES  
DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammad A. El Hady	Nassar	Owner	Ibrahim	53
2- Mohammad A. El Hady	F. Naour	Owner		51.5
3- Talab A. El Kadir	D. Elshakar	Owner	Saad	52
4- Ziad Abboud Nalef	Shahrazad	Owner	Yusef	51.5
5- Hamad Abdullah Jamar	H. Marlam	Owner	A. Jabir	48.5
6- Abbas El Adwan	El Balika	Owner	Daifallah	48.5
7- A. El Sattar Matar	J. Elshakar	Owner	Fawaz	47.5
8- A. El Sattar Matar	Saif Saad	Owner		47
9- D.A. El Hafeez A. Wandy	S. Maen	Owner	Rasheed	47
10- Hamad El Jamar	K. Dafy	Owner		45.5
11- Faisal Nashmy El Faleh	Ghadeir	Owner		45.5

FIFTH RACE 5:30  
FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES  
DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif	Sarim	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	55
2- H.H. Late Sherif	El Hmaid	Ibrahim	Saad	53
3- H.H. Late Sherif	Jallab	Ibrahim	Fawaz	55
4- H.H. Late Sherif	Seyal	Ibrahim	Mostafa	53
5- H.H. Late Sherif	Zafaran	Ibrahim		53
6- H.H. Late Sherif	Ghanim	Owner	Mahmoud	53
7- Nimr El Hmoud	Rabie	Owner	Robert	53
8- Ghalib Haddadin	Kawakib	Owner		53
9- Oudh El Kaisy		Owner	Mowafak	47

SECOND RACE 4:00  
FOR BEGINNER HORSES  
DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Khalid Nalef El Faleh	Jarrah	Owner	Mostafa	54
2- Ahmad Mjaily El Rizik	M. Dahir	Owner	Daifallah	52.5
3- Nabeel Ibrahim Shaheen	S. Nabeel	Owner		52.5
4- Oudh El Kaisy	Wihashih	Owner	Mowafak	52.5
5- A. El Kareem El Matar	B. Jilhad	Owner		52.5
6- Dawood El Bakheet	Moghadah	Owner	Fawaz	49.5
7- Talab A. El Kadir	D. Elshakar	Owner		48
8- Mohammad T. Ayed	S. Hisban	Owner		48
9- Mohammad Irshaid	F. Jawah	Owner		46.5
10- Hawill El Zabin	El Muslih	Owner	Ahmad	46.5
11- Jamal Iyadin El Zabin	M. Faisal	Owner	Rasheed	46.5
12- Abdullah Ayash	Fadia	Owner	Yousef	48.5

FOURTH RACE 5:00  
FOR BEGINNER HORSES  
DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Samy Y. Madros	F. Ziad	Adnan	Salah	54
2- Yousef Rahhal	W. El Silih	Owner	Mowafak	54
3- Badir Haman El Bakheet	H. El Midan	Owner		54
4- Ghalib A. Jabir	S. Malik	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
5- Salamin Hassan	M. Shihan	Owner		51
6- Mousa Mohammad Shlash Zwaier	Halewah	Owner	Yousef	51
7- Hamzah Barjes El Hadeed Ward	Owner			51
8- Mohammad Odeh Hashim Yasir	Owner			51
9- Talib El Nahar	Ghazalah	Owner	Rasheed	49.5
10- Mishaal El Faleh	El Mutanby	Owner	Saad	48
11- Nimr El Hmoud	Sary	Owner	Mahmoud	48
12- Izzat Kandour	Rasmieh	Owner	Daifallah	48.5

SIXTH RACE 6:00  
FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES  
DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Marwan Tokan	El Farzad	Adnan	Dilio	53
2- Mishaal El Faleh	M. El Alai	Owner	Salah	53
3- Mishaal El Faleh	I. El Roeh	Owner		50
4- Mishaal El Faleh	Ellahik	Owner		48.5
5- Mishaal El Faleh	El Zafir	Owner	Saad	47
6- Nimr El Hmoud	Anoof	Owner	Mahmoud	47
7- Izzat Kandour	Koban	Owner	Daifallah	47
8- Ghalib Haddadin	Majd	Owner	Ibrahim	47
9- Hany El Hadeed	Diana	Owner	Fawaz	45.5

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<p><b>CONCORD</b> Tel: 44092-44280 877420 <b>REVENGE OF THE NERDS</b> (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p><b>AL-HUSSEIN</b> Tel: 22117 <b>SHEENA QUEEN OF THE JUNGLE</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p><b>RAINBOW</b> Tel: 625155 <b>RIDING HIGH</b> Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00</p>	<p><b>OPERA</b> Tel: 675573 <b>VICE SQUAD</b> Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p><b>PALESTINE</b> Tel: 22117 <b>1- THE GIANTS 2- RETURN OF DRUNKEN BOSS</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p><b>RAGHADAN</b> Tel: 22198 <b>BLOODY AVENGER</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5-8-10</p>	<p><b>Philadelphia</b> <b>GOODBYE MY LOVE</b> Shows at 3:30 - 8:30/10:15 TEL - 34144 - 34149</p>
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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.4285/95	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3517/22	Canadian dollars
	2.7860/80	West German marks
	3.1300/30	Dutch guilders
	2.2800/20	Swiss francs
	56.30/35	Belgian francs
	8.4925/5025	French francs
	1870/1872	Italian lire
	236.30/40	Japanese yen
	8.2450/2500	Swedish crowns
	1.0700/50	Norwegian crowns
	10.0350/0400	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	327.50/323.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed after an irregular session in small turnover and at 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was up 2.7 at 1,255.0. Dealers said this market earlier eased in further consideration of Tuesday's Confederation of British Industries quarterly report but sentiment has been helped by hopes of a further cut in U.K. bank base lending rates.

Debenhams ended 10p off at 303 after House of Fraser said it now owns 22.52 per cent of the company. Burton, whose offer for Debenhams closes on Friday, was unchanged on balance at 450p. Government bonds lost around 1/2 point at the long end but index-linked issues firmed. Gold and U.S. shares were mixed. Rank shares moved off the early lows with NAT West, whose interim figures disappointed the market Tuesday, 10p off at 654 after 649. Barclays, which reports interim figures Thursday, was unchanged at 374 after 372. Insurances moved off the lows. GKN lost 5p to 209 and Hawker lost 10p to 365 after a brokers circular on engineering stocks. Bowater added 7p to 310 on rumours of a bid from Hanson Trust which rose the same amount to 200p. Imperial group firmed 10p to 184. Golds were mixed in active trading after the sharp fall in the rand on the foreign exchanges. Oils were mixed.

YOUR DAILY  
Horoscope  
from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A day and evening when your mind and reason is apt to conflict with your emotions, bringing a considerable amount of confusion unless you stay poised and in control of situations.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Don't permit others to influence you where important decisions are concerned. Show that you have good judgment.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Your ideas may be different from those of a higher-up, but don't jump to any conclusions.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Make sure you keep any promises you have made and don't chase after new interests now. Evening is fine for cleaning house.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Your intuition may not be working properly today so be sure to use your best judgment.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Some morning agreement reached with an outside partner can later turn into a quarrel unless you use tact.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Labor starts off well early, but later there can be delays, so be patient instead of awfully losing your temper.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Count the cost well before you get into amusements that could prove to be beyond your ken. Show that you are thoughtful.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** The situation at home could get really bothersome if you do not use tact with close ties.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** There may be pressures all around you, but try to maintain poise and charm others.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Go over your holdings precisely and know what your true position is and plan the future more intelligently.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You want to make drastic changes because you feel discontented but should maintain the status quo instead.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You may feel restricted and ready to jump out of your gourd, but it is the time to remain calm, cool and collected.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...** he or she will be a born trouble shooter, so be sure to slant the education along such lines as government work or police work and much success can be realized. Teach to follow every rule and regulation that applies to him or her, but don't be surprised if your progeny adds a new angle.

## FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Until noon you will be able to get much of value accomplished in an unusual and progressive fashion so up and at-em and show your finest abilities.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You understand how to expand in your interests in the morning, and later you can get right at them and solve problems.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** The morning is fine for going after your personal ambitions and gaining them, but later do not be forceful.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Get into the bustling business world early and get a good deal accomplished, but safeguard your reputation later.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You get fine ideas in the morning and should carry through with them vigorously since later the aspects are not good.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** You can improve your romantic life in the morning, by doing something thoughtful for the one you love.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Using more modern mechanisms where your work is concerned can save time and energy and gain you greater efficiency.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You may get an invitation early in the morning, which should be accepted and later clear up any blockages in your capabilities.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Endeavor to find some way of establishing greater harmony at home in the morning, but don't irk anyone there in the evening.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Some added phrase to correspondence that will get quick attention would be wise, but later be more conventional.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Morning is the best time to come to decisions concerning any problematical affairs, and ingenuity will gain you more assets.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You are able to gain your personal wishes if you get an early start on them. Confide in your pals who can also be of assistance.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You get excellent ideas for your progress in the morning, so note them down, but later don't change any plans you have made.

## U.S. Congress may disregard Tokyo actions

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Leading legislators said Japan's new three-year programme to open its markets to U.S. goods is unlikely to ease pressures in Congress to pass anti-Japanese trade legislation.

Demands by U.S. business and labour to retaliate against Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, blamed for the loss of millions of U.S. jobs and the closure of scores of factories, prompted the Tokyo announcement Tuesday of the drive to cut tariffs and other trade barriers over three years.

The White House said it would withhold judgment on the Japanese move until it took effect, but legislators seeking trade action against Japan were sceptical.

"We've heard this before," Republican Senator John Danforth of Missouri said of the Japanese announcement.

He said he did not think Japan's move would halt the momentum in Congress towards protectionist legislation.

"It's not enough to listen to promises from Japan. The United States has to be a little tougher than we have in the past," he said.

Japan's surplus with the United States was \$37 billion in 1984 and it may top \$50 billion this year. Democratic Senator Lloyd Ben-

Japanese expect friction to continue

Meanwhile, foreign bus-

nessmen in Japan, while generally welcoming the new market-opening package, said Wednesday they did not anticipate an immediate dramatic decline in its huge trade surpluses.

Most foreign businessmen interviewed in Tokyo by the Associated Press said they expected friction between Japan and its trading partners would continue.

They called the "action programme" "a step in the right direction," but many agreed with Dominic George, head of Morgan Guaranty's treasury department, who called it "still not enough, still relatively timid."

"If you ask me if it's going to make us happy or reduce the trade imbalance," Mr. George said, "I'd have to say no."

Mr. William Watson, chairman of the National Semiconductors Industry Association, said he shared "the concern of many in the United States who comment that timeliness and effectiveness (of the measures) in the short run may not be so readily apparent."

He called simplified standards for certification of imports and reduction of bureaucracy "beneficial," but said he didn't see anything of substance in the action plan that specifically affected the electronics industry.

Mr. Roy Allen, vice president and senior country officer for Bankers Trust, said he saw "no really significant new area" in the package, and said it will be "some time before any benefits come of it."

Mr. Allen said the financial sector measures included in the package had been announced previously, "but as far as we're concerned, the financial measures are being well implemented ... financial deregulation is going very well."

"There's a possibility that the deregulation of interest rates on large deposits could have a positive impact," Mr. Allen said, "because they will produce higher market interest rates in Japan, so more funds will remain and be available in Japan."

"We'll probably see results from the package in the financial market before we will in trade," he said.

Morgan Guaranty's George agreed that Japan is opening up its financial markets, but said Tuesday's measures were "very small steps."

He said the government "is moving at a slow pace, but it is moving, and won't stop here. But there will be no immediate effect."

Foreigners have sought deregulation both to allow them to sell more financial services in Japan and to make Japan's yen currency more attractive, raising its value and in effect lowering the price of foreign goods sold here.

Despite Japan's hope that the measure would head off foreign retaliatory measures for Japan's big trade surpluses, Mr. George said he would not be surprised to see the U.S. Congress discussing protectionist legislation when it returns from its recess.

Mr. Robert Hitchner, manager of International Investment Consultants, agreed, saying trade problems have become highly politicized.

"The action plan won't have any positive effect on relations with Europe and the United States. It won't change the trade imbalance and doesn't even look like it will soon. It might even have a negative effect," he said.

"I'm not sure Japan can do anything to allay protectionist pressures," Mr. Hitchner said, "except by undertaking large buying procedures or undertaking large expansionary fiscal policies in Japan."

Mr. Jim Bestal, an economist for Baring Brothers and Co., said

there is now a 70 per cent chance the United States will introduce new tariffs and quotas against Japan.

"Trade friction is not a rational issue," he said. "The Japanese market is not as closed as the European market and it is about the same as the U.S. market."

He said protectionist groups will overlook tariff reductions in Tuesday's package "because the Japanese government didn't address controversial points," such as chocolate and cheese, for which foreign governments had sought lower tariffs.

Mr. Allen of Bankers Trust agreed that a lack of immediate results from the package is likely to mean continued criticism from the U.S. Congress.

"Those who created the package were considering a longer time frame than that considered by the people proposing trade sanctions" in the United States, he said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. dollar declined nearly one yen against the Japanese yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Wednesday, closing at 236.65 yen. The fall was blamed on a larger-than-expected U.S. trade deficit in June.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## French shipyard wins \$175 million order

OSLO (R) — A French shipyard has won a \$175 million contract to build the world's biggest cruise liner, a Norwegian shipping group said Wednesday. The 74,000-tonne ship will be built by Alsthom Chantiers de l'Atlantique at St. Nazaire in western France, the same yard that built the current biggest liner, the France, now called the Norway. A spokesman for Royal Caribbean Cruise Line, which will own the ship, said the vessel would hold 2,500 passengers and would sail in the Caribbean from Miami. It is scheduled to be delivered at the end of 1987. The ship will be 266 metres long and 32 metres wide, the spokesman added.

## Bankamerica will eliminate 2000 jobs

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Bankamerica Tuesday said it has decided to eliminate 2,000 jobs, or 10 per cent of its world banking division workforce, to cut costs in the face of huge losses. Bankamerica, second biggest U.S. bank behind Citicorp of New York, said the cuts will be made over the next 12 to 18 months, and save about \$60 million a year. Earlier this month Bankamerica posted a \$338 million loss for the second quarter.

## Iraq, Turkey sign new oil pipeline accord

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq and Turkey modified a 1973 pipeline construction agreement Wednesday to accommodate plans to build a new 500,000 barrel per day (b/d) pipeline through Turkey. Visiting Turkish Finance Minister Ahmet Kurbatoglu, Alptemecin and Iraqi Oil Minister Jassem Ahmad Tagi signed the documents to modify the accord, the official Iraqi News Agency said. Under the old agreement, an Iraq-Turkey pipeline was built and eventually expanded to one million b/d.

## Brokers halt Bombay exchange trading

BOMBAY (R) — Brokers halted trading on the Bombay stock exchange Wednesday by walking out in protest against a 40 per cent margin imposed on fresh purchases of shares. Exchange executive director Mr. M. R. Mayya told Reuters brokers had told the exchange they would boycott business until the margin and other curbs on trading were lifted. The exchange last week raised the margin to 40 per cent from 10 per cent on all shares and cut trading to one hour from three hours to restrict speculative buying, Mr. Mayya said. The margin is the amount of money put down at the time shares are purchased.

## Latin American states want debt payments link to export

LIMA (Agencies) — Twenty Latin American nations called for repayments on their \$360 billion debt to be linked to growth in their export earnings.

The statement said creditors should become more flexible and realistic on the debt problem to clear obstacles to reviving Latin American economies.

The Lima declaration, signed by seven Latin American presidents and representatives of 13 other countries, followed Peruvian President Alan Garcia's inaugural statement on Sunday that he would limit debt repayments to 10 per cent of export earnings over the next year.

It said an international reform of the monetary and financial system was indispensable to funnel more resources into the region, stabilise exchange rates and adjust balance of payments sheets.

The statement was signed by all the major debtors in Latin America, including Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador.

Other signatories were Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Panama and Uruguay.

## Conference calls for cancellation of debts

Meanwhile, Latin American radicals at a meeting convened by President Fidel Castro on Tuesday in Havana endorsed his campaign to cancel the region's \$360 billion foreign debt.

Bolivian Planning Minister Freddy Justiciano, one of a relatively small number of government representatives in attendance, set the tone for the con-

ference when he said the debt constituted "economic strangulation."

Attempts to pay off creditor nations, he said, amount to "taking bread away from the mouths of those who did not contract the debt."

The speakers who addressed the initial session of the five-day conference expressed support for Mr. Castro's view that the debt is unpayable and should be repudiated.

Mr. Castro made brief remarks, but withheld elaboration of his position until after the conference.

The approximately 500 delegates represent a wide range of political thought. The conference has attracted political leaders, academicians, economists, union and church leaders and others.

Political analysts from throughout the hemisphere will be watching to determine whether the conference will represent a step forward for Mr. Castro in his bid to become a regional spokesman.

In underscoring the importance of the conference, Cuban officials have noted leaders of virtually all leftist parties in the hemisphere are in attendance, as well as two former presidents — Mr. Wolfgang Larrazabal of Venezuela and Mr. Walter Guevara Arce of Bolivia.

But a number of other former presidents have rejected invitations, including Mr. Rafael Caldera and Mr. Carlos Andres Perez, both of Venezuela, and Mr. Luis Echeverria of Mexico.

Brazil and Mexico, the countries with the largest foreign debts, have no official representation here.

## Swiss bank sees misfortunes for sterling as election nears

ZURICH (R) — A leading Swiss Bank said Wednesday the British pound would be put under increasing pressure in the face of possible defeat for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the next parliamentary election.

In a special study on sterling, currency analysts at Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS) said the North Sea oil boom was over, and Britain's payments balance would now begin to deteriorate.

Unemployment, at 13 per cent, was also dangerously high, and would help the opposition Labour Party at the polls.

"Against this political background, one can venture the prediction that the Thatcher government has few chances of winning the next election," they said. "The expectation of an impending change in government alone would be sufficient to generate devaluation pressure on sterling."

The latest British public opinion polls show Mrs. Thatcher's chances of a third term in office fading fast after a troubled parliamentary year for her ruling Conservative Party.

The next British election is not due until May 1988, but the Swiss Bank said that as it approaches sterling could fall to \$1.10, 3.20 West German marks and 2.60 Swiss francs. It now trades at about \$1.43, 3.98 marks and 3.26 francs.

## Yamani says oil agreement 'not entirely satisfactory'

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said in an interview published Wednesday that an OPEC decision last week to adjust prices for some grades of crude oil was not entirely satisfactory for his country.

Speaking in Geneva to the Saudi newspaper Arab News and its sister publications, Sheikh Yamani said that while last week's OPEC ministerial accord was not entirely satisfactory for the kingdom, it was the best the conference could have achieved.

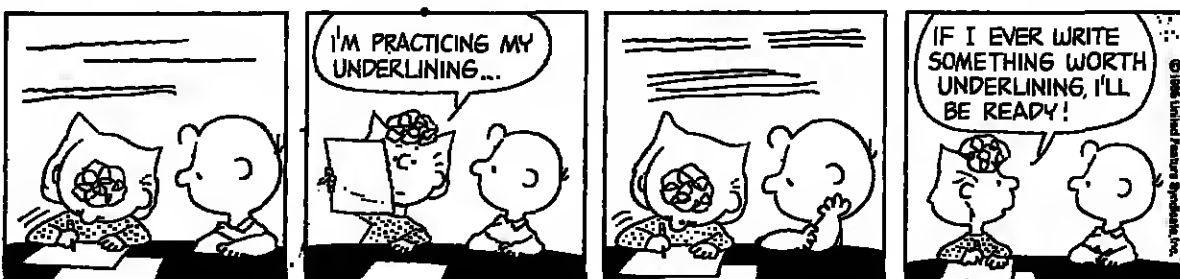
By a majority of 10 to three, the conference in Geneva agreed to a cut of 50 cents a barrel in official heavy crude prices and of 20 cents a barrel in medium crude prices. The price of light crudes was left unchanged.

Sheikh Yamani said people had stopped buying oil because they expected a price cut, but added that by the end of August oil sales would rise due to the approaching winter.

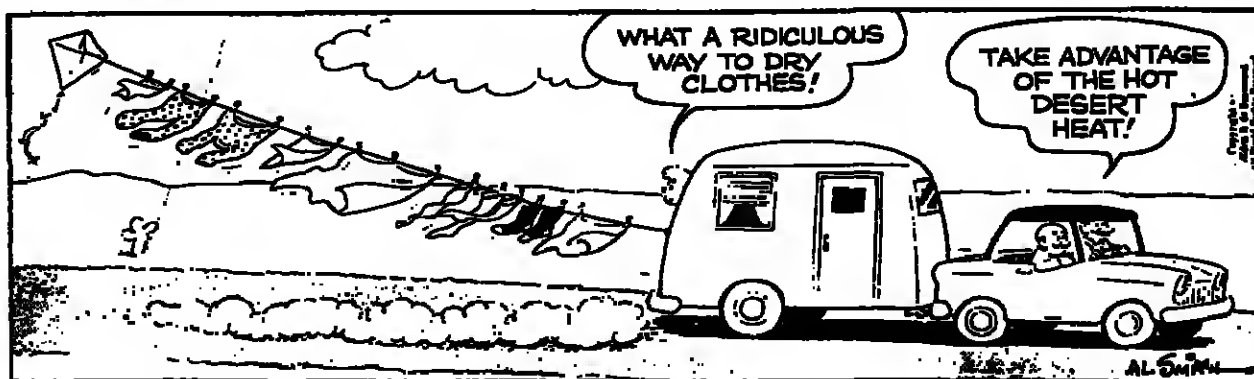
He expected the kingdom's oil production, which he said now was 2.5 million barrels a day (b/d), to go up to its organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) quota of about 4.3 million b/d, but he did not say by when.

He said a ministerial council set up by OPEC late last year, which he chairs, had succeeded in scrutinising members' oil exports. He said soon it would examine output and by the end of the year he believed it would be monitoring prices.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp

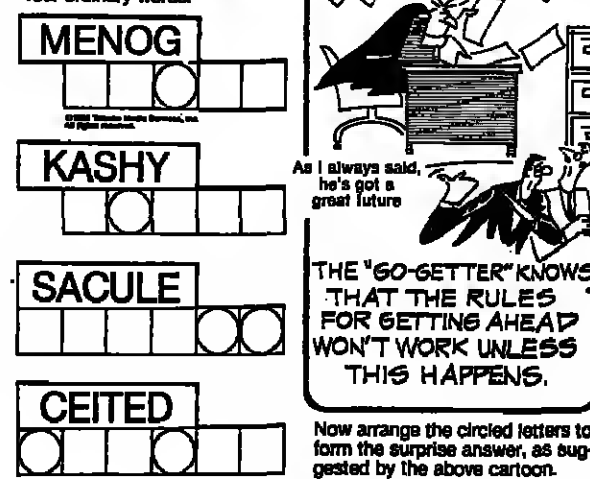


## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: CURRY PIOUS DECADE SALLUTE  
Answer: How careless drivers frequently end up—"CARLESS"



## More detained in S. Africa as envoy to U.S. recalled

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African police shot a man dead in overnight protest and said they had detained more people under emergency laws as the country announced it had recalled its ambassador-designate to the United States.

A black man died when police fired shotguns at a crowd stoning a councillor's house at a township outside Cape Town, 100 kilometres north west of east London, police said Wednesday.

Another man was seriously injured in the protests part of a flare-up of unrest in townships just outside the eastern Cape area which was placed under emergency law on July 21.

In Durban, a bomb blast ripped through a bakery where black workers have been on strike for 10 days in a pay dispute. Police said the blast caused damage but no injuries.

Police said the tally of people taken into detention in the eastern Cape and Johannesburg under the new laws had risen to 1,286, of whom 13 had been released.

Amid growing international condemnation of South Africa's internal race policies, a foreign affairs spokesman said Tuesday night that Ambassador-designate Herbert Beukes, who has been waiting two months for his credentials to be accepted by Washington, was returning to South Africa "for consultations."

His recall follows the return of the U.S. Ambassador Herman Nickel last month in the wake of American anger at South Africa's

military strike into neighbouring Botswana against alleged guerrilla bases.

Western diplomatic sources said it was unlikely South Africa was employing a "tit-for-tat" ploy in recalling Mr. Beukes as the U.S. was its main ally in opposing international demands for trade sanctions against the apartheid policies of the white minority-ruled republic.

However, they said it did underscore the strain in relations between the two states with Washington increasingly condemning Pretoria's policies.

The move came as Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange announced a tightening of the new emergency powers to prevent funerals of black riot victims from becoming political gatherings.

He told reporters Tuesday that within the few days a limitation would be placed on the number of people allowed to attend and to speak at funerals in areas around Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, under a state of emergency since July 21.

Virtually all outdoor meetings apart from funerals are already illegal in South Africa.

Mr. Le Grange said he believed the state of emergency, under which over one thousand people

have been detained without trial, was showing positive results despite at least 20 deaths since it was declared.

Meanwhile a U.S. congressional dispute over two different proposals for economic sanctions against South Africa by the Senate and House of Representatives threatened Wednesday to stall U.S. action in protest against apartheid.

Senate leaders have said they believe President Reagan would sign the more moderate Senate bill, which would ban the sale of computers and nuclear technology and stop U.S. bank loans to South Africa.

The tougher House bill would go further and also prohibit any new U.S. investment in South Africa and ban imports of South African gold coins.

The Reagan administration has consistently opposed economic sanctions, favouring instead a policy of quiet diplomacy, known as "constructive engagement," to persuade Pretoria to end its policy of apartheid.

Senate Majority leader Robert Dole of Kansas and Senator Richard Lugar, an Indiana Republican and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, both predicted in interviews over the weekend that Mr. Reagan would sign the Senate bill.

The New York Times quoted unnamed U.S. officials Wednesday as saying Mr. Reagan might sign a sanctions bill if it was not too punitive.

## S. Korean dissident put under house arrest

SEOUL (R) — Leading South Korean dissident Kim Dae-jung was put under house arrest Wednesday for the second time this year on the eve of a national convention of the main opposition party.

About 200 uniformed and plainclothes police surrounded the house where Mr. Kim is staying in a Seoul suburb and told him he was not allowed to leave the premises, Mr. Kim told Reuters by telephone.

"I think the government is worrying about my influence on the party convention," Mr. Kim said. The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), is holding its convention Thursday and Friday.

The NKDP, which scored unexpected successes in last February's general elections, reacted strongly to the action taken against Mr. Kim and another prominent dissident, Kim Sang-hyon, who also was put under house arrest.

"The House arrests are illegal measures imposed not only this time but whenever the struggle for democracy becomes vitalised," an NKDP spokesman said in a statement.

"The NKDP and all democratic forces will step up the struggle for democracy and overcome all forms of persecution," he said.

Mr. Kim Dae-jung is barred from joining a political party or seeking election to parliament because of a suspended 20-year jail sentence for sedition.

But Mr. Kim and another leading dissident, Kim Young-Sam, control the NKDP from outside and are credited as the architects of its success in general elections in February.

The party swept the cities and delivered a rude shock to President Chun Doo Hwan's government, although Mr. Chun's Democratic Justice Party retained its parliamentary majority.

Mr. Kim said Wednesday that he had been told by the police chief that he would be allowed to receive visitors at the house of a friend where he is living but that he would be prevented from leaving.

He declined to comment on whether the government action would have any impact on the political situation.

Mr. Kim said he did not know how long the arrest order would last.

## Indian MP shot dead

NEW DELHI (R) — A member of parliament for the ruling Congress (I) Party and his wife were shot dead by two young men in New Delhi Wednesday.

Police said Lalit Maken, 34, a prominent trade union leader — and described by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi as one of the country's most dynamic and promising politicians — was killed at his south Delhi home by two "clean-shaven" youths in their mid-20s.

The term clean shaven is used by police to indicate suspects other than Sikhs could be involved.

Mr. Maken, his wife Geetanjali and a friend who was seriously wounded, were hit by about six revolver bullets.

"Lalit was one of our most dynamic and promising MPs," Mr. Gandhi told parliament's Lower House when told of the killing of the member of his Congress (I) Party.

"I would want to condemn this act of violence that is springing up in our country," Mr. Gandhi said.

News of the killing stunned the Lok Sabha (lower house) where Mr. Maken represented a south Delhi suburb.

Mr. Maken was regarded as a close associate of Mr. Gandhi and entered parliament in December when the prime minister swept his

party to a landslide election victory.

He was chosen as the Congress (I) candidate over prominent Sikh businessman Charanjit Singh, an outspoken critic of the government of failing to stop anti-Sikh riots which broke out last November after the assassination of Mr. Gandhi's mother.

Charanjit Singh was treasurer of the Delhi branch of Congress (I) until his resignation.

Mr. Maken was president of the Central Government Employees' Union and the Delhi Transport Corporation Employees' Union as well as occupying senior positions on umbrella union bodies backed by the ruling party.

The two unions are among the most powerful in the capital and have been active in demonstrations called to support Mr. Gandhi policies.

"He will be remembered for his fights for the poor and downtrodden," Mr. Gandhi said. "In his short career he had made his mark."

In his last parliamentary speech Tuesday, Mr. Maken criticised plans to modernise and shut down unproductive textile mills, one of the country's biggest employers.

Parliament adjourned for the rest of the day after learning of the killing.

## 63 face criminal charges for Golden Temple clash

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Police filed criminal charges Wednesday against 63 Sikh militants arrested during a violent clash with rival activists inside the Golden Temple complex in this holy city.

Sikh moderates and militants traded rocks and bullets in a virtual free-for-all in the holiest Sikh shrine on Tuesday, and baton-wielding paramilitary troops entered the temple to break up the fracas.

The gunshots were the first fired in the Golden Temple since June 1984, when Indian army units routed hundreds of heavily-armed Sikh extremists who had turned the 17th-century shrine complex into an arsenal and a sanctuary.

City police said 36 of those arrested were charged with attempted murder and possessing illicit weapons. The others face rioting charges.

Dozens of people were reported injured in the clash. Most of them were identified as members of the militant Sikh Students Federation who were staging a temple demonstration against the peace accord signed last week by Sikh moderate leader Harchand Singh Longowal and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

No Sikh moderate was reported arrested in connection with the clash. Witnesses said Sikh moderates joined police in identifying militants and beating them up.

Troops of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) left the Golden Temple complex late Tuesday night after searching offices and residences of militants. A spokesman for the militants said troops took away records from their offices.

Joginder Singh, president of the militant wing of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party, accused Mr. Longowal Wednesday of violating "the sanctity of the Golden Temple" by entering the shrine with police bodyguards.

"Since he cannot face the Sikhs publicly after signing that treacherous agreement with New Delhi, he came to the holy shrine with police," Joginder Singh told a reporter in the Golden Temple.

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### Japanese robot walks like a man

TOKYO (R) — Japanese scientists said Wednesday they had made a robot which could walk almost as fast as a man. A spokesman for the team at Tokyo's Waseda University said the two-footed robot called WL-10RD took a 40-centimetre stride in 1.4 seconds. Its predecessor, on display at the Science Expo '85 at Tsukuba, takes 4.4 seconds per stride, he said. The spokesman said a team had developed WL-10RD as part of research into the simulation of human movement with machines. He said the team was planning to develop the robot to climb stairs and tackle uneven surfaces.

### Monkeys take revenge on peasants

PEKING (AP) — More than 100 angry monkeys attacked a peasant's farm in southern China, stole his chickens and trampled a field of rice seedlings, the Canton paper Yangcheng Evening News reported. Under the headline "Monkeys Retaliate," the paper reported that the attack came after the peasant had chased them away from his farm. The attack occurred in a rural mountainous area near the Guangdong town of Juchou, the paper said.

### Wellington approves 'music to kill by'

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand authorities have approved "music to kill by" — a radio station serving a slaughterhouse. The FM stereo station received approval from broadcasting authorities Wednesday and will begin transmission in November at the start of the spring lamb killing season. "Music to kill by" was the idea of workers at a South Island slaughterhouse, with the company providing transmission equipment and the workers buying their own headphones sets.

### Michael Jackson injures his hand

LOS ANGELES (R) — Singer Michael Jackson badly sprained his right hand while filming a scene for a Walt Disney science fiction film, a spokesman said. Jackson left the Broomfield Medical Centre in Los Angeles wearing bandages on his right hand and what his spokesman called a space glove on his left after X-rays determined that he had not fractured the hand. A spokeswoman for the star said he was expected to return to work "within a day or two." The 26-year-old entertainer, whose best-selling album Thriller earned him tens of millions of dollars, was treated at the same hospital last year after he burned his scalp and hair while filming a soft-drink commercial for PepsiCo. Jackson suffered the injury during filming of Captain Joe, a three-dimensional musical space fantasy produced by George Lucas and directed by Francis Ford Coppola for Walt Disney Productions. The film will be completed next year and shown only at Disney World in Florida and at California's Disneyland.

### Officials fight for food at banquet

PEKING (R) — More than a thousand Communist Party officials who scrambled and fought for food at a banquet in Shanghai have been criticised for their behaviour at what has become known as the "cold buffet incident." The Wen Hui Bao newspaper reported that 1,200 electronics industry officials in Shanghai for a conference attended the banquet on May 17. "Confusion reigned during the cold buffet, with people fighting for food and fruit and stealing cutlery. This had an extremely bad political influence," the paper said. The Shanghai Communist Party Committee issued a "report on the cold buffet incident" last week. It criticised the organisers for the amount of money spent on the banquet and the "scandalous" behaviour of those who took part, the paper said.

## Thatcher defends her record, style

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has defended her record and distinctive style in the face of declining personal popularity and criticism over her plans to give substantial pay rises to high-level officials.

Asked in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) whether she was concerned that recent opinion polls show voters perceive her as inflexible and lacking compassion, Mrs. Thatcher responded vehemently:

"Inflexible? I am inflexible in defence of democracy, in defence of freedom, in defence of law and order and so should you be. So should the BBC be and so should everyone else be."

She said she believed most people would applaud the BBC's decision Tuesday to cancel screening of an interview with Martin McGuinness, the man believed to be

the Irish Republican Army's chief of staff.

"I do not believe that any great body like the BBC should do anything that might be construed as furthering the objectives of terrorists," she said, although admitting not having seen the interview that was due to be broadcast on Aug. 7.

Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government was rebuffed on the pay increases on Monday night when the House of Lords voted 140-135 for an opposition Labour Party motion calling them "inexpensive" at a time when workers were under severe pay restraint.

Defending the increases of up to 36 per cent to 2,000 armed forces chiefs, judges and top civil servants which are to go ahead, Mrs. Thatcher said:

"You are not doing anything against the poor by seeing that top people are paid well... how else

are you to succeed except through the talent and the ability of the most able?"

An opinion poll published by the London Standard newspaper Tuesday showed that the Conservatives had fallen to third place in popular favour behind Labour and the middle-road Alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats.

The BBC interviewer asked Mrs. Thatcher if this foretold a change in the manner which earned her the sobriquet "the Iron Lady."

"I don't know," Mrs. Thatcher said. "People talk a great deal about my style I don't quite know what it is."

"I know what I expect of a prime minister — strong leadership, clear leadership, doing what you believe will be right, that I have done and I must continue to do. It's the only way I know how."

He declined to comment on whether the government action would have any impact on the political situation.

Mr. Kim said he did not know how long the arrest order would last.

## Faulty sensor blamed for shuttle engine shutdown

CAPE CANAVERAL (R) — A faulty heat sensor apparently triggered Monday's shutdown of one of three main engines of the space shuttle Challenger during its fiery ascent, a team of U.S. space agency engineers reported.

After Challenger's onboard computers brought the engine to a sputtering halt, the winged spaceship limped into an emergency orbit under power of its two remaining engines.

Engineers said Tuesday the sensor had apparently sent an erroneous signal to Challenger's computers that a high-pressure fuel pump on the central engine was overheating. The engine shutdown came a mere six minutes after liftoff.

"The bottom line is our experts believe the engine was never in danger of overheating," space agency spokesman Jim Ball said.

But Challenger and its seven-man crew may have been in danger, nonetheless. Officials said that during the first tense moments after the engine shutdown, flight directors — seeing no evidence of engine problems — ordered Chal-

lenger's computers to disconnect another failed heat sensor on a different engine.

If a second engine had been cut off during ascent, Challenger would have been forced to make an emergency landing — a highly risky manoeuvre never attempted in the 19 earlier shuttle flights.

Since weathering the crisis, astronauts have been struggling to clear up a series of malfunctions in a \$78 million package of sophisticated telescopes.

The instruments are housed aboard the European-built Spacelab, a 10-metre sledlike platform anchored in the spaceship's open cargo bay.

The prime objective of Challenger's seven-day mission is to study the sun, probe earth's upper atmosphere and search for clues of "black holes" believed to exist deep in space.

With technical troubles mounting, crew members huddled around computer consoles at the rear of the cabin, working round-the-clock in an effort to get the mission back on track.

## China rebuffs Vatican's latest peace overture

PEKING (AP) — Rebuffing the latest peace overture from Pope John Paul II, Peking again accused the Vatican Wednesday of interfering in China's domestic affairs by maintaining diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Li Zhaoxing told a news briefing that China took note of the Pope's statement last Thursday in St. Peter's Square, where the Pontiff said: "The church is sympathetic to the commitment to modernisation and progress in which the Chinese people are engaged."

But the spokesman added: "We have also taken note that the Vatican still maintains so-called diplomatic relations with Taiwan and continues to interfere in China's internal affairs."

Communist China claims Taiwan is a breakaway province. It

has said repeatedly that relations with Rome cannot improve until the Vatican severs ties with Capitalist Taiwan.

For that and other reasons, the Chinese "patriotic" Catholic Church split with the Vatican in 1957 and now ordains its own clergy for an estimated 3 million followers. Up to 20 elderly priests still loyal to the Pope are imprisoned on charges of counter-revolution and sabotage.

The Pope has made several attempts to patch up relations with the Chinese church, both directly and through intermediaries.

His latest statement followed the July 3 release of the most Rev. Ignatius Kung (Goog Pimnei), the 83-year-old Roman Catholic Bishop of Shanghai, who was imprisoned for 30 years.

## European fighter plane appears in serious doubt

LONDON (AP) — The future of a planned European fighter plane, Western Europe's most ambitious joint military enterprise, appeared in serious doubt, although officials denied the project had been shelved.

A plan to construct about 800 of the twin-engine planes, at a cost equivalent to about \$29 billion, was launched two years ago by Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Spain. The plane would begin flying in the mid-1990s to replace obsolescent U.S. and other European aircraft.

The latest in a series of meetings by defence ministers of the five countries was held in London in mid-June, but the host, British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine, said then that "we narrowed the gaps, but there are still gaps."

The differences were again handed back to aircraft industry representatives in the five countries with hopes of final agreement by mid-July on differing concepts for the plane.

But spokesmen for defence ministries in the five countries said on Tuesday they were uncertain

when a final ministerial-level decision would be made either to proceed with the project or seek alternative solutions.

A spokesman for French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, who has been advocating a lighter aircraft than his partners and wants France to be the main design centre, said Tuesday he was meeting with French industrial firms which would be involved in the project.

The spokesman, who would not be quoted by name, said he expected some kind of decision in the next few days.

The Spanish Defence Ministry said there would probably be a defence ministers' meeting in August.

Officials said a final decision on the joint project must be made quickly if the plane is to be flying by 1995.

If the five-nation plan is finally scrapped, there was speculation that four of the countries would go along without France, or that Britain and West Germany would build a plane by themselves, or finally that some of the countries would purchase American-made fighters.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Emswiler

### NONCONTAINERS

By Bert H. Kruse

#### ACROSS

- 1 Get, past
- 2 Surfer
- 3 Map
- 4 100 feet up
- 5 They struggle
- 6 Movie couple
- 7 Pause
- 8 Dispute of dep.
- 9 Church top
- 10 Siding
- 11 Eye layer
- 12 Trans men
- 13 Electric
- 14 Wrist master
- 15 Trapeze or gargoyle
- 16 Clasp the painter

#### DOWN

- 1 Kind of collision
- 2 Place to stay
- 3 Covers
- 4 Key letter
- 5 Senses
- 6 Permit
- 7 Hgt.
- 8 Certain days
- 9 Course
- 10 Water tank
- 11 Paye attention
- 12 Cops and
- 13 Elephant meat?
- 14 Inconspicuous?
- 15 Stowed
- 16 Uncle Toby's creator
- 17 Motion rock

#### Diagrams

17 X 17, by Neil McCarthy

#### ACROSS

- 1 de dress
- 2 City district
- 3 Caliente
- 4 after
- 5 Eastern lake
- 6 poel
- 7 Sings
- 8 Annie's pouch
- 9 Part of a star
- 10 Iron
- 11 Equipment

#### DOWN

- 1 Wig
- 2 Length x width
- 3 War, military
- 4 Has on
- 5 Water buffalo
- 6 Disconnected
- 7 Argentin
- 8 Stand up
- 9 Southward
- 10 Apple

#### ACROSS

- 15 Palomino or pink
- 16 Briston
- 17 Unchecked passion
- 18 Fused material
- 19 Additional
- 20 Balabar
- 21 Dash
- 22 Certain
- 23 Mitigate

#### DOWN

- 15 Bivouac unit
- 16 Profit
- 17 Scurious
- 18 Com. form
- 19 Envelop
- 20 Raid
- 21 Slide
- 22 Anchors
- 23 Sandy resort
- 24 "To — his own"
- 25 Residue

#### ACROSS

- 37 Men, month
- 38 Alms
- 39 41 Caliente
- 40 Segoria
- 41 Learned
- 42 Desert
- 43 "A boy"
- 44 Fountain name
- 45 State treasury
- 46 "A Tale of Two Cities"
- 47 Crier's horn
- 48 Scott groups
- 49 Irish gobline
- 50 Uncle Sp.
- 51 "There is —"
- 52 Trusting in women
- 53 Waste shame
- 54 Move quickly
- 55 Ancient city of Phoenicia

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